The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,672. New Series.] BOMBAY : MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance. Single Copy* 8 *annas.*

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. T. JANS, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Bark *Aristides*

27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MATLA, (1,942 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 29th December at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship OTTAWA, (1,274 Tons and 200 H.P.,) Captain W. BLAKE, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th December 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before noon on Monday the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

The exact hour at which the Steamer will be despatched will be given in future Advertisements two days before departure.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th December 1863.

EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure	28th December	at	6 P.M.
Calling at Rutnagherry	29th	about	1 „
Ditto Vingorla	29th	„	10 „
Ditto Goa	30th	„	5 A.M.
Ditto Carwar	30th	„	11 „
Ditto Cannanore	31st	„	4 P.M.
Ditto Calicut	31st	„	10 „
Arriving at Cochin	1st January	„	9 A.M.
Returning:—			
from Cochin on	2nd January	at	6 A.M.
Calling at Calicut	2nd	„	5 P.M.
Ditto Cannanore	2nd	„	11 P.M.
Ditto Carwar	4th	„	5 A.M.
Ditto Goa	4th	„	11 A.M.
Ditto Vingorla	4th	„	2 P.M.
Ditto Rutnagherry	4th	„	12 P.M.
Arriving at Bombay	5th	„	6 P.M.

Rates of Passage Money.

	Single Journey.		Double Journey.	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Rutnagherry	30	7	50	10
Ditto Vingorla	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
Ditto Carwar	60	15	100	20
Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ship. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th December 1863.

STEAM TO GOGO AND SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain WINKLER, to Gogo and Surat, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Deck Passage and Cargo apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

No. 7, Rampart Row. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has [illegible] accommodation for First Cl[illegible] [illegible] and will be despatched for the above Port on TUE[illegible] [illegible] 29th instant.

For Freight [illegible] and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite [illegible], Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Notices.

CONSIGNEES OF TIMBER per *Pomona*, Captain RIDER, from Maulmain, are requested to send off for their Cargo without delay. Delivery orders to be sent in to the undersigned for signature.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Pomona*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, WALKER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WALKER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the office of the undermentioned at 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 7th January next, for the purchase of a piece of vacant Ground, situated on the Bellasis Junction Road, immediately behind the "Medical Hall," containing about 1,076 square yards, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Plan may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application at this Office between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily Sundays excepted.

E. S[illegible]S,
For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

11th December 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz. :—

1. Foras Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.
2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.
3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.
4. From Mahaluxumee to the Circle on the Flats.
5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo, until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 21st instant, the rate for the CONVEYANCE OF UNPRESSED COTTON, will be increased from *sixteen* to *twenty* pies per Ton per mile.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 5th Dec., 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply to the Company of Books, Forms, &c., for a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st March 1864. A List of the Books, Forms, &c., can be seen at this Office, on application, where also, any information required may be obtained.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Printing" must be lodged with the undersigned before 12 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 22nd December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON the 1st January 1864, a New Station called "Ghotee," will be opened between Egutpoora and Nandoor, and Passengers can, on and after that date, until further notice, be booked between that Station and all other Stations on the North-Eastern Line.

Trains will call at Ghotee as follows :—

Down thro' Train...	Arr. 6 17 A.M.	Dep. 6 19 „	Up thro' Train...	Arr. 9 0 P.M.	Dep. 9 2 „
Down Local Train...	Arr. 6 17 P.M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Train...	Arr. [illegible]	Dep. 9 13 „

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd Dec., 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY will receive Tenders up to MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels carried and to be carried by its line.

Sealed Tenders Superscribed "Tenders for Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels" to be sent to the address of the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh Parell, where printed specifications with Form of Tender attached may be obtained on application, and on which forms alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 8th December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolution passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive.

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE RANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.—Referring to the Advertisement of 12th November, of the issue of additional Shares of this Bank, I hereby give notice, that all Shares, the Calls, and Premiums on which are not paid before due date, will be absolutely forfeited.

As all the Banks will be closed from 29th instant, to 2nd proximo, all Calls and Premiums must be paid on or before 28th instant.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of Clause XC. of the Company's Articles of Association, and a Resolution of the Board of Directors, all Shares on which the 2nd and 3rd Calls shall not have been paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January 1864, shall be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

In cases of forfeiture, however, the Directors may, in terms of the powers vested in them by the Articles of Association, re-allot said Shares to the parties who were holders thereof at the time of such forfeiture, on application being made to them within a reasonable time ; but they will not do so unless the said Calls with interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the dates they respectively fell due, shall be paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

"EVENINGS AT HOME." AT THE TOWN HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING 28TH DEC 1863.

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency SIR BARTLE FRERE Baronet, and Governor of Bombay.

MR. J. R. BLACK, whose entertainments of "National Melodies" have been given throughout the Australian Colonies, in the Island of Ceylon, in Madras, and throughout Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab ; and by the Press and people declared to be the best ever given in these respective countries; and which have been honored by the Patronage and repeated attendance of the respective Governors, Lieutenant Governors, or other rulers, with the elite of society in every place, receiving at Simla the especial Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINKARDINE, HAS THE HONOR AND K.T., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA ;

The Entertainment will be entitled

THE WREATH,

and entwine by running Narratives, Anecdotes and Remarks, the following selection of "Flowers of Melody" from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and Italy.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Highland Pibroch—Pibroch Donnil Dhuibh	
Irish Melody.—Song of the battle eve	T. MOORE.
Irish Ballad.—The bowld Sojir boy	S. LEVER.
French Republican Hymn—La Marselaise	DE LISLE.
English Song.—A pretty young maiden	RODWELL.
English Song.—My pretty Jane	SIR H. BISHOP.
Scotch Ballad.—Woo'd Married and A'	
German Lied—Land Meiner Selijsten Gefulthe	KEISER.
English Humorous Ballad.—Skying the Copper	T. HOOD.

PART II.

English Song.—Parted Have We Been	H. RUSSELL.
English Descriptive Song.—The Ship on Fire	Do.
Irish Ballad.—St. Patrick was a Gentleman	
Irish Song.—Avic Machree	WEISS.
Scotch Song.—Tak yer auld Cloak about Yo	
Italian Aria.—Non piu Andrai (from Fijaro	MOZART
English Merry Finale—The Merry Little Grey Fat Man	J. BLEWITT.

PIANOFORTE—MR. J. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at 8, commence at half-past 8, precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	5 Rupees.
Unreserved Seats	3 „

Plan of the room to be seen, and tickets secured at the office of the *Times of India*.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.,

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

NOTICE.—PLANS OF LAND near the Railway Station at Ahmedabad *not* being completed, the Sale advertised to take place on the 1st January, proximo, is deferred until further notice.

Ahmedabad, 24th December 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Cargo of Timber per *Pomona*, Captain RIDER, from Maulmain, will be landed forthwith at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.—Sealed Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of good Steam Coal for the above Company. The Tenders to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 28th instant, at the premises of the Company, or to the undersigned, at Messrs. MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE SONS & Co., near the Cathedral, where all particulars will be obtained.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th December 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an ELEVENTH CALL, the Share holders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date : after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—With reference to previous notice dated 8th October last, holders of shares in this Company, on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the said Call be not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th of January 1864, all such shares, on which the said Call is not paid, will be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.

Call of Rs. 250 *per Share.*

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

HY. BROOKE, [illegible]

24th December 18[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1864,

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
To No. 1, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE MESSRS. P. GRANT & SONS, SADDLERS.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

- Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
- Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,) Master Attendant.
- Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
- Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
- Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS.
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

TO HOTEL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

SITE of valuable ground for Hotel purposes in the immediate vicinity of the principal passenger-landing place, the termini of the Bombay and Baroda, and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Trunk Lines, the Public Offices, Banks, and principal Commercial Establishments, to be disposed of on the Esplanade, Island of Bombay.

1. Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase on a building lease, for the term of 99 years from the 1st August 1864, at an annual rent of one rupee an acre, of a plot of ground measuring 4 acres, on which is to be built a first-class Hotel, to contain not less than 300 bed-rooms. An upset price of Rs. 10,00,000, has been fixed ; a tender at a lower rate will be rejected.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

3. Persons tendering must deposit in cash, or Government Securities duly endorsed the sum of £10,000 with the Secretary of State or the sum of Rupees 100,000 with the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

4. The Secretary of State will give a certificate acknowledging the receipt of any such deposit in England and no tender will be considered unless such deposit has been made in England or Bombay.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers may be received in Bombay by parties who have made the deposits there, on or after the 1st April 1864, and by the first Mail leaving Bombay in April, the Secretary of State will be informed of the result of the tenders, in order that any parties who have made the deposit in England may receive their deposits immediately after the arrival of that Mail.

6. The amount of the deposit of the party whose tender may be accepted will, if such deposit has been made in sterling be estimated at the exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

7. The balance of the purchase money must be paid in Bombay on or before the 1st August 1864, and in default, the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

8. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel, for the approval of the Government of Bombay on or before the 1st July 1864.

9. The persons whose tender may be accepted will, before they are let into possession, be required to sign an agreement to erect and completely finish, to the satisfaction of the lessor's surveyor or in conformity with the approved designs and specifications a first-class Hotel with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st August 1867, and to have the building covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessor's surveyor.

10. The agreement will contain Clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and perfectly drained, and to pay all rates and taxes, to use them only for first-class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, may be subsidiary thereto, to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessor's name in the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 at least, not to assign or underlet without license, and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisoes, as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the surveyor appointed by Government.

11. The lessee's are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

12. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyors, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessor's solicitor at the lessee's expense.

13. Sealed tenders must be delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay, and be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and endorsed "Tender for Hotel," and, unless the deposit has been paid in Bombay, must be accompanied by a certificate that the deposit has been paid to the Secretary of State ; all tenders must be delivered on or before noon of the 15th March 1864, unless the Mail leaving England on or about the 18th February 1864 has not then been delivered in Bombay, in which case, tenders will be received up to twenty-four hours after the arrival of such Mail.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1863.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Books, &c., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No. XXXVIII.—DECEMBER, 1863. Contents:—The Wreck of H. M. S. "Orpheus" 155 ; How I won my promotion 158 ; Highland Regiments of the British Army: the Duke of Albany's Own 167 ; The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter IX. 193 ; Colonies and Colonisation. Chapter IV. 202 ; Strolls about Poona (with Plan of the Battle of Kirkee.) III. 207 ; The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter X. 226 ; Letters on Amateur Acting. XVI. 231 ; Bacchus in India 237 ; The Bombay Board of Censors : Minutes of Meetings in November 247 ; Literary and Critical Notices 258. Four months in a Dahabeeh. Martin Pole. The Water Babies. War Pictures from the South. A Military view of the recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland. Il Pellegrino. Military Summary for October 262 ; Home Politics and Literature—October, 264 ; Indian Retrospect—November 270 ; Abstract of Meteorological Observations for November.

BOMBAY: CHESSON & WOODHALL, 24, Medow Street, and 3, Bell Lane.

CALCUTTA: LePage and Co., British Library, 1, Tank Square.

MADRAS: J. Higginbotham, Mount Road.

Agra: "*Delhi Gazette*" Press.

LAHORE: Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Mean Meer.

LONDON: John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription including Indian Postage Rs. 16 : in England Rs. 20½ : single Number Rs. 1½ each.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Ex "CITY OF CARLISLE."

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS TO MISCELLANEOUS STOCK WILL BE LANDED SHORTLY.

- Chesterman's Land Surveying Chains, No. 61 and 62, 33 feet 66 feet, and 100 feet.
- Arrows for the above.
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- CARMINE, or intense crimson, four sizes.
- BLUE-BLACK FLUID, four sizes.
- ULTRAMARINE intense blue, four sizes.

OFFICE BEST AND COMMON REDS.—The prices of the Ink most in use, varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per dozen bottles ; single bottles 8 Annas and one Rupee each.

SEALING WAX, WAFERS, INDIA RUBBER, &c., &c.

ARTISTS' COLORS and drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 Annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tiles, Saucers (in sets of six) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for oil paintings, Sketching Blocks (all sizes).

CASES OF WATER COLORS containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c. &c., fitted in a handsome mahogany case French polished. Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size

October, 1866, HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE has been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th December 1863.

NOTICE.—The Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, will be despatched from Bombay to Surat on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 A. M. noon.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
No. 7 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of the New Gunpowder Factory Buildings, sanctioned to be erected near the village of Kirkee.

The Works to be carried out on a Schedule of Rates to be furnished by Contractors. Blank Schedules may be had at the Office of the undersigned.

The undersigned will receive Tenders till the 10th of January, 1864.

G. CLOSE, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, P. and K.

Ex. Engr's. Office, P. and K., Poona, 24th December 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, has contracted to sell to HURNATH ROOPAJEE, all that piece or parcel of Land, or Ground, with the Message, Tenement, or Dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, at Dongerry, Jao Souza Row, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos. 29 and 30 ; any and all persons having any claim, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said property, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay Green, 26th December 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures ; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load ; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets ; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi. Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one Rupee. Hindu ditto, two Rupees.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English ; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.

FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition* (*only*) for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

		Rs.
Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARET.

Jullien, Medoc, Oscar, Prelat	at Rs. 12	per dozen.
Pauillac Medoc	„ 10	„
St. Julien Medoc	„ 12	„

BRANDY.

Old Cognac	„ 14	„
Old Brandy Cognac Rouyer Aine and Co.	„ 16	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 „
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Claret,	do.	do.	2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 „
Brandy,	do.	do.	1
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 „
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal........Amontillado	per dozen	36
Red........Pale Dry	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	„	30
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	24
Do. ...Pints	„	13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	28
St. Julien	„	22
Medoc	„	16
Do. ...Pints	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	„	45
Do. Do. ... Do. ...Pints	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	„	24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } „ Moselle } By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE. ...Quarts	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	12
CURACOA	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY...Pints	„	18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30.		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.

BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.

TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUART[illegible] PINTS.

Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts [illegible]

Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts [illegible]

Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & [illegible]

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BULLION, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 28th December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	225 prem.
Bank of India	50	......	par.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	......	3 do.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	36 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	66 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	80 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	37 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	......	9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs 10,000 p. sh
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.28,000 per share pm.
Do. B "	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co	850	......	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per cent.	Rs. 750 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	......	3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	210
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106¼
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
,, Loan 1835-36	90
,, Loan 1842-43	90
,, Loan 1854-55	90
New Five per Cent. Loan	100
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	106¼ prem.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 6s. 0d.
	(Seed)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London	(Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
,,	(Seed)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (26th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs 605 to 610
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 615 to 620
Old Bhownuggur, (ready)	,, 610 to 615
New Oomrawuttee	,, 650 to 655
[illegible] (ready.)	,, 605 to 606
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 670 to 675
New B[illegible] and Nuggur	,, 655 to 660
Old Veeravul	,, 555 to 560
New Khandeish	,, 645 to 650
Old Poratchee	,, 570 to 575
New Acqote	,, 670 to 675
Old Mangalore	,, 665 to 670

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEED—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 5 14 to 6 1	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 0 to 6 2	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
	,, 38 to 40	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, *28th December* 1863.

SINCE the date of our last report, no change for the better has taken place in the position of the Import market, which has remained dull and stagnant owing to extreme scarcity of money. The export market has become rather more firm, in consequence of encouraging advices from Liverpool and cotton has recovered more than Rs. 60 per candy.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—For *Grey Goods* the demand has continued very languid, and business is checked for want of money. No sales could be effected without great concession in value, and the few transactions that have taken place during the fortnight shew that rates have further declined. By the time the money becomes cheaper, there will be an accumulation of stocks which would cause a depressing influence on the market unless a very brisk demand sets in from the interior of the country.

Bleached Goods are in good demand, particularly the lower descriptions of Shirtings, but there are no transactions for want of money.

Dyed and Printed Goods and T. Red Goods are also quiet, and if there is any change, prices are lower. Sales reported are:—

(*From the 14th to 24th instant inclusive.*)

			Rs.	A.	P.	
	Grey Shirtings.					
4000	Pieces,	40 in. 39 yds, 7 lbs.	9	12	0	p. pce.
2900	,,	45 in, 38 yds, 8	13	0	0	
2000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	13	0	0	
1000	,,	50 in, 38 yds, 10	15	13	0	
2000	,,	54 in, 39 yds, 11	17	4	0	
	Grey Long Cloths.					
1000	Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds, 7 lbs. 8 ozs.	9	8	0	
1250	,,	40 in, 36 yds, 8	10	0	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 36 yds, 8	10	0	0	
	Grey Jacconets.					
2000	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds. 2 lbs. 12 ozs.	5	4	0	
	Grey Madapollams.					
2000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs.	4	2	0	
	Grey Cambrics.					
1000	Pieces,	50 in, 24 yds, 5 lbs. 4 ozs.	8	4	0	
	Turkey Red Jacconets.					
700	Pieces.	40 in, 20 yds,	6	6	0	

YARNS.—*Twist* of all kinds is in demand, but the market is quiet for want of transactions, prices are rather weak.

METALS.—*Copper* has fallen in demand, and values of all descriptions are slightly lower. *Iron* is also dull and quiet. *Steel* in limited request at steady rates. For *Lead* the enquiries are very slow, and rates are drooping. *Spelter* is unchanged in value. *Tin Plates* are quiet, and firm in value. Sales are:

			Rs.			
200 Cwt.	Copper Tile	at Rs.	48	10	0	p. cwt.
100 ,,	,, Ingots		48	3	0	
250 ,,	Yellow Metal Braziers		43	14	0	
200 ,,	Ditto		43	4	0	
100 Tons	Iron British Bar		29	4	0	p. cdy.
200 ,,	Ditto		29	8	0	
200 Cwt.	Red Lead		13	0	0	p. cwt.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The last encouraging advices from Liverpool have restored a firm tone to the market and prices have again recovered. Stock on the spot are very limited, and with the exception of new *Oomrawutty* the selection is poor. Supplies from the interior are coming in moderate quantities. Sales are:

			Rs. per candy.
300	Candies	Dhollera	570
100	,,	Do.	600
100	,,	Do.	615
250	,,	Do.	611-4
1000	,,	Do. new	701 (to arr. in April & May)
75	,,	Do.	610
100	,,	Do.	610
50	,,	Do.	613
100	,,	Do.	610
50	,,	Do.	613
75	,,	Do.	610
50	,,	Do.	615
50	,,	Do.	615
150	,,	Do.	615
75	,,	Do.	610
50	,,	Do.	613
[illegible]	,,	Do.	620
[illegible]	,,	[illegible]	590 to 591
[illegible]	,,	Oomrawuttee	650
[illegible]	,,	Do.	661-4
[illegible]	,,	Do.	685 (without selections.)
100	Candies	Talecut	592 per candy.
200	,,	Dharwar Ginned	675
50	,,	Do.	660
75	,,	Do.	686
150	,,	Do.	677
100	,,	Do.	671
50	,,	Do.	673

WOOL.—In firm demand, and prices have become a little dearer.

SEEDS.—All kinds are lower and neglected. *Linseed* which had become so dear in consequence of the demand set up by a few speculators, has considerably declined in price, the speculators having now ceased to operate, and repudiated their contracts. *Rapeseed* is also dull and lower.

COFFEE.—*Mocha* and *Malabar* are procurable at previous rates, while Berbera is quoted cheaper.

FREIGHTS.

(*From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular.*)

THE remarks made last mail can be repeated, natives are the principal operators and the extreme firmness and confidence displayed by them appear to have reconciled shippers to ruling rates besides this the large quantity of Seeds offering has greatly assisted to keep rates steady; so that notwithstanding we have again had heavy arrivals; the demand for all classes of vessels have been good, and rates have been firmly maintained, but there are not enough small vessels in port to supply the demand. *For Liverpool.*—A large business has been done both on the spot and to arrive. *For London.*—Only a small business has had effect. *For Havre.*—Three ships have been chartered and small vessels are still much wanted. We quote to-day's rates:—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3-10-0 to £4-10-0
	Seeds	£3- 0-0 to £3- 5-0
London	Cotton	£4- 0-0 to £4- 5-0
	Seeds	£3-10-0 to £3-15-0

For Liverpool.—The improved tone reported in our last gained strength as the fortnight advanced, with large engagements and advancing rates. Speculators have operated freely and all arrivals have found ready employment. The demand has principally been for vessels going to sea before the end of the year, and we hear of engagements being made at £4-10-0; but for vessels not ready to receive Cargo £3-10-0 to £3-15-0 have been the highest rates paid. Transactions to arrive have only been on a small scale; ruling rates leaving but little margin for speculation; but a few engagements are reported at £3-10-0 to £3-15-0 for February and March loading. Seeds offer freely at our quotations.

The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—*City of Delhi*, 833 tons, and *Peter Dickson*, 510 tons, full cargoes Cotton at £4-0-0. *Royal Alfred* 1,239 tons, and *Lota*, 461 tons, half cargoes at £4-0-0. *Cimber*, 1,478 tons, *Dorothy*, 760 tons, *Trenton*, 982 tons, *Celestial Empire*, 1,278 tons, *Protector*, 1,117 tons, *Queen of Australia*, 1,238 tons, *Queen of Beauty*, 1,235 tons, *Thomas Seddon*, 1,179 tons, part cargoes Cotton at £3-15-0. *Eagle*, 1,094 tons, *Eagle*, 1,750 tons, full cargoes of Cotton at £3-10-0. *Bloomer*, (2nd class) 810 tons, full cargo at £3-5-0. *Golden Dream*, 1,400 tons, *Golden Empire*, 1,354 tons, full cargoes at £3-7-6 and £3-5-0. *Clydesdale*, 1,402 tons, half cargo (to arrive) at £3-1[illegible] *Labrador*, 1,250 tons, (to arrive) full cargo at £3-10-0. *Africa*, 1,094 tons, full cargo Cotton at £3-0-0 since partly relet at £3-10-0. *Orsa*, 748 tons, (to arrive from Galle) full cargo Cotton, at £3-15-0. *Iduna*, 749 tons, part cargo at £4-0-0. *Radnagore*, 727 tons, full cargo at £3-15-0.

London.—There is no change, the transactions during the past fortnight have been very limited but at steady rates. The *Coleroon*, 697 tons, has engaged half a cargo of Seeds at £3-15-0, and the *Malvern*, 428 tons, is loading under a charter effected at home. The *Queen of the North*, 824 tons, has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of about 200 Troops at £27 for men in Health and £29 for Invalids; and it is stated tenders will shortly be solicited for the conveyance of a large number of troops to embark from Kurrachee.

Juddah.—The *Indore* (steamer,) 1,094 tons, has been chartered to convey pilgrims at a lump sum of Rs. 65,000.

For Havre.—The *City of Carlisle*, 815 tons, has been chartered to load a full cargo of Cotton at £4-12-6 and Seeds for ballast at £3-10-0 and the *Alaya*, 841 tons, gets a cargo of Cotton at £4-5-0.

For Rouen.—The *Lezard*, 394 tons, has been taken up to load a cargo of Coffee and Cotton at francs 115.

Andaman Islands.—The *Futtay Allum*, 694 tons, accepted Rs. 70 per head for the conveyance of about 72 Convicts.

Calcutta to the Mauritius.—The *Prince of Wales*, 710 tons, is reported chartered for this voyage at Rs. 2 per bag; taking cargo from this on owners account.

American Tonnage.—The demand to load Timber from Moulmain is at an end; so that there is now absolutely no employment offering; and it is evident vessels under this flag must either be sold; or lay up awaiting better times of which there appears no immediate prospect.

Prospects.—The first month of the new year is usually characterised by extreme dullness in shipping. It is the period when the old crop of Cotton is nearly exhausted and when preparations for the new crop are being prosecuted with vigour. The amount of tonnage in port is more than sufficient to remove the quantity of Cotton meantime offering, so that it is doubtful, if present rates can be maintained, but when the new crop comes to market an opinion is expressed that high rates are likely to rule; while native feeling which always governs the market to a certain extent speaks disparagingly of future prospects; but at the present moment the balance of feeling, is clearly in favour of the result being a decided improvement.

The amount of tonnage in port compared with the last three years is as follows:—

		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Liverpool	Tons	42,494	27,996	28,504	54,706
London	,,	13,994	5,599	7,431	7,154
Elsewhere	,,	17,139	12,813	6,555	11,470
Not Fixed	,,	20,066	28,189	13,420	12,355
Total	Tons	93,693	74,597	55,910	84,685

The *Arrivals* for the fortnight have been 34,800 tons, against *Departures*, 21,956 tons register; particulars of which and the charters and engagements are annexed.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The money market continues extremely tight. The Bank of Bombay has resumed making loans at 24 per cent.

Government Securities, in consequence of the low rates prevailing in Calcutta have fallen to Rs. 90 for *Fours*; Rs. 100 for *Fives*; and Rs. 106¼ for *Fives-and-a-half* at which prices there are more sellers than buyers.

Exchange on England closes weak at 2s. 2¾d. for *Bank Bills*: 2s. 2⅞d. for *Credits*; and 2s. 2⅞d. to 2s. 3d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, sight Bills have been sold at as high as two per cent premium, but close at one per cent., the high rates for sterling Bills in Calcutta having caused a large demand for sight Bills.

On China, large business has been done in 60 days' sight Bills at from Rs. 208 to 211 for 100 dollars.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 25	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 24 Dec.
	Champian Flori de Quilaman	Nacoda	Dewe 24 Dec.
26	Nasree	Nacoda	Calicut 24 Nov.
	Sapoorjee Heerjee	Baker	Cochin 11 Dec.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 25 Dec.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat 25 Dec.
	Palinurus	Tegan	Liverpool 7 Aug.
	Peri	Nacoda	Chittac 16 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 26	Bushire Merchant	Miller	Jooda & Hoodads.
	Canova	Brown	Liverpool.
	Elinor	Brewner	Liverpool.
	Keeralruten	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Athens	Seale	Liverpool.
	Alligator	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Ceylon	Rogers	Mowbunder and Cutch.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—H. Meer Sand.; Allum and Meer Goolam; Baba Khan; Mrs. General Lawrence; and 177 natives.

Per Ship *Sapoorjee Heerjee*, from Cochin.—14 natives.

Per Barque *Nasree*, from Calicut.—Six natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. A. Ookerjee; and 126 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Dr. Miller; one first Class; and 67 natives.

Per Brig *Peri*, from Chittack.—D. Manson J. Turney; and James Berry.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Burjorjee Varia; one European gentleman; and 150 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Palinurus*, from Liverpool.—On 24th November, Brig *Fairy Rock* from London to Persian Gulf Lat. 14-28 S., Long. 67 E., on December 8th, barque *Garland*, from Sunderland to Kurrachee Lat. 6-24 N., Long. 68-76 N.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Sardinia* for Liverpool.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Lisboa and Co.; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee and Co.

Englishman.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ragowjee Chuturbhooz.

Eliza Benek.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmedass Cooverjee.

Slieve Donard.—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt. Govindjee Megjee and Co.

Glamessen.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Neptune's Car.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 265 cwt.; 200 bales wool, 700 cwt., Khan Momud Hubibbhoy; 61 kegs aloes, 65 cwt. 6 lbs. S. Narron and Co.

Merwanjee Framjee.—175 bundles hemp, 175 cwt., Goculdass Dewcurn and Co.

Mile.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Latona.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Jumna.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.

Red Jacket.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Dulpatbhoy Bhugeobhoy.

Elizabeth Fry.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Gangjee Khupar.

Khimjee Oodowjee.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Coorjee Premjee.

Sardinia.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

For Havre.

Berthe et Louise.—100 bales cotton, 325 cwt., Odha Nanjee; 357 bales cotton, 485¼ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—3 packages silk handkerchiefs, 300 corges, N. Momud Esmail; 1 box wearing apparel, D. T. Roper.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Ottawa.*—2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Collinda's Nesserwanjee and Co.; 38 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Mehta and Co.; 1 case English apparels, Albert Vinay; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vasunjee and Co.; 24 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Go'am Hosen and Co.; 102 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhuramsy Poonjabhoy; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Camajee's Sons; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Muncherjee Pestonjee Byramjee Cola and Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 16, announced the arrivals of the *Burlington*, Howes, from Hongkong 11th November; touched at Singapore 22nd November; and *Spitfire*, Elve, from Sydney 7th October.

The Telegraph of Dec. 17, announced the arrivals of the *Defiance*, Stevens, from Glasgow 26th July, and *John O' Gaunt*, Thomson (port not mentioned) 1st Aug.

The Telegraph of December 18, announced the arrivals of the *Rangoon*, Lowen, from Moulmein 10th December, touched at Rangoon 13th and Akyab 16th December; *Neinburgh*, Peters, from Melbourne 1st October; *Victory*, Gibbons from Ottego (date not mentioned); and *Warwick Castle*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—December 17, Ship *Southern Chief*, H. L. Higgins, from Greenock 10th August.

Do. 18, Ship *Herefordshire*, S. C. Walker, from London 28th July, and Mauritius 11th November.

Do. 20, H. M. Steamer *Arracan*, S. G. Boon, from Calcutta and Moulmein

Do. Screw Steamer *Euphrates*, C. Day, from Calcutta 15th and Northern Ports 20th December.

DEPARTURE.—December 18, Barque *Muscat*, to Mauritius.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Fletcher, Lieutenant T. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Harris, Captain T. M., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Jacob, Lieutenant G. A., Inspector Army School, en route to Scinde from Poona.

MacDonald, Major A. D. A., on duty, from Poona.

Graham, Captain, Paymaster P. D. A., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Toser, Lieutenant Colonel C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join to Ahmednuggur.

MacDonald, Major A. D. A., on duty, to Egutpoora.

GARRISON ORDERS.—26TH DEC. 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

With reference to para. 3 of Garrison Orders of the 24th instant, the embarkation of the Left Wing 18th Regiment N. I., is postponed until further orders.

A Committee composed of one Native Officer from 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifles), and two from 21st Regiment N. I (Marine Battalion,) the Senior to sit as President, will assemble at the Commissariat Store at 4 P. M. to-day, to inspect and report upon a quantity of Grain and Powa.

Lights and Country Music are permitted in the Lines of the 18th Regiment N. I. on Monday, the 28th instant.

Bombay, Sunday, 27th December 1863.

Lieutenant F. T. Stubbs, Staff Corps, the Officer for the Castle Guard.

Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifles), the Adjutant for the day.

Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 26th Dec. 1863.

Benjamin Williams, General No. 9,038 O. S. Supernumerary of the Floating Batteries, is hereby discharged the service at his own request.

Thomas Cochrane, General No. 5,210 A. B., Supernumerary of the Floating Batteries, having completed the period of which he received the Government bounty, is hereby discharged the service.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Gyah, on the 15th December, the wife of Lieut. H. Waller, Deputy Superintendent, of a son.

At Patna, on the 15th December, the wife of C. F. Worsley, Esq., C S., of a son.

At 39, Doomtollah Street, on the 16th Dec., the wife of R. H. S. Issac, Esq., of a son.

At Pubna, on the 5th December, the wife of A. Saubolle, Esq., of Dhooloory Factory, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th December, the wife of John Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bankipore, Patna, on the 15th December, the wife of O. F. Worsley, Civil Service, of a son.

At Arungabad, on the 20th November, the wife of Captain Pedler, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 18th December, the wife of Mr. David Jahans, of a son.

At Seetapore, on the 12th December, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Pennyquick, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 1st December, the wife Qr. Mr. Serjt. W. Burns, 38th Regt. N.I., of a daughter.

At South Fud, Adyar, on the 18th Dec., the wife of G. T. Fowler, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 17th December, the wife of Mr. John Moore, of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 13th December, the wife of Mr. T. Mullen, of the P. W. D., of a son.

On the 19th December, the wife of Staff Sergeant T. M. O'Sullivan, of the Agra Fort, of a son.

At Morar, Gwalior, on the 19th instant, the wife of Captain Robert Chalmers, 14th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Hazarebaugh, on the 15th December, the wife of Major Francis, R.A., of a daughter.

At Lahore, on the 17th instant, the wife of Major Herbert Macpherson, V.C., of twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas' Church, Sattara, on the 23rd December, by the Revd. John Churchill, Mr. Joshua Foxwell, Assistant, Government Telegraph Department to Miss Caroline Priscilla Gordon.

At St. Stephen's Church, Dum-Dum, on the 8th December, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Alfred Corbyn Brott, Esq., C.S., to Frances Eliza, eldest daughter of Major General Wintle, Retire List, Bengal Army.

At St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, on the 20th Nov., by the Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli, Samuel Renfry Elson, to Eliza Barnes, the second daughter of the late Major W. E. B. Leadbeater.

At Deyrah, on the 2nd Dec., the Rev. B. Sharp, B. A., Chaplain of Muttara, to Constance Margaret, daughter of the late Col. G. R. Crawfurd, Bengal Horse Artillery.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 15th December, Captain J. G. R. Forlong, F.R.S.E., Madras Staff Corps, Supdg.-Engr., Agra, son of Wm. Forlong, of Erins, N. B., to Levinia Reddie, eldest daughter of the late Major Montague Perreau, Madras Army.

At St. Thomas' Howrah, on the 15th December, Charles H. Durham, Esq., C. E., eldest son of Captain Mangles Durham, R. N., to Anna Louisa, youngest daughter of the late John Howell, Esq.

At Trinity Church, Allahabad, on the 15th instant, James William Warden Eede, to Annie Evelyn, sixth daughter of the late W. S. Blackburn, Esq., Uncovenanted Civil Service.

At Madras, on the 18th December, Mr. H. S. Cuffley, to Alice Theodora, fifth daughter of the Rev. W. Taylor.

DEATHS.

At Meean Meer, on the 9th December, Captain Edward R. Blair, (late 51st N. I.,) doing duty with the 6th Regiment Light Infantry, aged 38 years and 7 months.

At Calcutta, on the 16th December, Eliza, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bijohn, aged 22 days.

Near the Fort of Shubkudur, on the 5th December, Lieut. St. George Meadows Bishop, 6th Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of Colonel G. W. Bishop, H. M. Indian Army, who fell gallantly leading his Troops in a charge against the enemy, aged 23 years.

At Bograh, on the 10th December, J. P. Larkins, Esq., B.C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Bograh.

At Black Town, of Cholera, on the 17th, Alfred, and on the 18th, Joseph, the beloved sons of Mr. J. P. D'Sylva, the former aged 7 years and 3 months, and the latter 9 years 6 months and 12 days.

At Mutteeara, near Luckeempore, in Oudh, on the 13th December, Edward Archibald Cumberlege, the beloved child of Lieut Colonel and Mrs. George Boileau, aged 3 years 11 months 23 days.

At Sanawar, on the 4th December, Fanny, the beloved wife of G. Schilling, Esq.

At Saugor, Central India, on the 17th December, M. McNeill Rind, Esq. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Saugor Circle.

At Mean Meer, on the 8th of December, Captain E. R. Blair of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs 0 6 8	Rs 0 [illegible]
,, ,, 1 ,,	0 13 4	0 [illegible]
,, ,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	1 8 0

CALENDAR — DEC.—JAN.—1863-64.

First Qr., Saturday .... 16th at 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon, Sunday .... 24th 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	28	Innocents' Day.	6 33	5 30	1 6	1 22	24th December. Time—7h. 59m. 40s.1
Tues.	29	Saturn rises at 42m	6 33	5 30	1 40	1 58	
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 34m.	6 33	5 31	2 13	2 30	
Thu.	31	Silvester Day.	6 34	5 32	2 49	3 6	
Fri.	1	Circumcision.	6 35	5 32	3 2	3 23	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 5h. 16m	6 35	5 33	3 47	4 13	
Sun.	3	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	6 35	5 34	4 45	5 20	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 28th.—Thomas A'Becket suffered Martyrdom in Benedicts Church, Canterbury, 1170.

Tuesday 29th—

Wednesday 30th.—Capture of Ghent, 1708.—Chevalier de St. George died, 1765.—Treaty with Scindia, 1863.

Thursday 31st.—First Charter granted to the East India Company, 1,600.

Friday 1st.—Ireland united to England, 1801.—Battle of Korigaon, 1818.—The Punjab erected into a separate Presidency, 1859.

Saturday 2nd.—Edmund Burke born, 1730.—Clive retakes Calcutta, 1757.—Multan taken by the English, 1459.—Defeat of the rebels at Fatighar, by Sir C. Campbell, 1858.

Sunday 3rd.—Port Royal Jamaica burnt, 1703.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 26th Dec. 1863.

From Madras to Mowasjee, Cursondass, Kurrachee to Reid & Co., Ahmednuggur to Captain Grant, Paymaster, Calicut Malabar to Bandesalla Mowjee Jetha, Jooney Bazar, and Shikarpore to Hotchund Pursram.

NOTICE.

THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will not play in the Parell Gardens this afternoon.

THOS. LEITH, Captain,
For Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 28th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 19
AGRA	Dec. 22	LAHORE	Dec. 19
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 22	LONDON	Nov. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 21	MADRAS	Dec. 22
BANGALORE	Dec. 22	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 19	MEERUT	Dec. 22
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Dec. 22
CEYLON	Nov. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 19
COCHIN	Dec. 12	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 22	RANGOON	Nov. 13
FRANCE	Nov. 23	SUEZ	Nov. 18
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Nov. 23

THE
Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1863.

THE Secretary to the Punjab Government reports, that the Guide corps and Contingent of the Bonair tribe have returned to Umbeyla after having destroyed Mulka, the seat of the Hindoostanee fanatics. After the exaction of hostages from the Judoon and Otauwzai tribes, the force will return to the plains and go into quarters. Peshawar district and border and the Punjab are perfectly quiet.

THE following paragraph from the *Englishman* gives body to the unpleasant rumours that have been flying about regarding the conduct of more than one officer with the force on the frontier;—

"We are sorry to find that the rumour to which we referred the other day, of a field-officer of a distinguished regiment now serving in the mountain warfare beyond the frontier, having misbehaved in conflict with the enemy, has been fully confirmed by letters from the the Umbeyla Pass. As in the case of the company and officer of H. M.'s 101st, guilty of the same misconduct, we did not name the latter, so in this case also we shall refrain from naming. The officer inculpated on the last occasion is in arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and will be brought to trial by Court-martial. If report speaks truth, the fact of the enemy's proximity disagreeing with him is apparently hereditary in the family; though there have been many gallant and distinguished officers of the name in the British Army."

THE *Lahore Chronicle* has the following as the latest from the Frontier:—

"Last intelligence from the Frontier received this morning. The Bonair Jirgah came in to Major James on the 17th, and submitted to all our demands. Their chief men remain with us as hostages for the performance of the engagements entered into, one of which is the expulsion of the Hindostanees. A Bonair Contingent of 2,000 men is to co-operate with a part of our force in destroying Mulkah. The rest of our troops will return to their old Camp and remain there till the Mulkah force returns, which it is expected will be in about six days.

We may regard these results as the accomplishment of the object of the expedition, and may reasonably expect that General Garvock's gallant band will enjoy their Christmas without the stimulant of fighting.

We have received authentic intelligence from the seat of war in the Chumla valley, from which we learn that the enemy lost three hundred killed in the affair at Lalloo on the 15th.

On the morning of the 16th, a portion of our Force descended, and took possession of the village of Umbeylah without opposition. Later in the day the 23rd and 32nd N.I., (Muzbees,) got engaged hand to hand, killing 200 of the enemy, chiefly Hindoostanees. We on our side lost fifty killed and wounded, including the following Officers:—

Lieutenant Alexander, 23d, killed.

Lieutenant Wheeler, 32nd; Lieutenant Nott, 23rd, severely wounded.

Captain Chamberlain, 23d; Lieut. Marsh, 32nd, slightly wounded.

The troops bivouacked round about Umbeylah. Ghuzzum Khan of Dher and the Bajourees have fled, and the Boneir Jirgah was again expected to come in to the Commissioner.

It is expected the operations in the Chumla Valley will be concluded in a few days.

The following is from the *Englishman* reporting the same news:—

"We have the following further telegraphic intelligence from the frontier:—

Our force moved on from Lalloo on the 16th instant, and were successful in taking Umbeylah without resistance. In the course of the day, however, a party of the enemy attacked two Muzbee regiments, and a hand to hand conflict ensued principally with the Hindoostanee soldiers. Two hundred of the enemy were killed. Our loss is rather heavy—about fifty killed and wounded. Lieutenant G. Alexander, of the 23rd, killed; Lieutenants C. D. Nott, of the 23rd, and Wheeler of the 32nd, severely wounded; Captain Chamberlain of the 23rd, and Lieutenant F. H. Marsh, of the 32nd, slightly wounded. The force bivouacked at Umbeylah, Ghazee-khan, and all the Bajour [illegible]

HIGH prices and a tight money market having given a severe check to the brisk speculative trade in cotton that was being driven with such activity for the last six months in Liverpool, the regular dealers and traders, have in the present slackness, had time to look round them and survey the character of the recent transactions, and a "Cotton Broker," in the the columns of the *Times* of the 12th ultimo, discloses features of gambling in them, of as offensive a character as any denounced in Bombay by the self-constitued moral police in the Bombay Legislative Council, who have been working so zealously to put our Time Bargain speculators beyond the pale of the law.

The exposure of what is going on in Liverpool by the "Cotton Broker" is of a more complete and accurate character than anything stated by the Bombay Councillors not excepting Mr. Kelly's celebrated "300 notices." The enormous extent of these transactions, the length of time which must elapse before they can be fulfilled and the high rate at which they are contracted seem to surround them in opinion of the "Cotton Broker" with an amount "of possible danger both to sellers and buyers, that it is well to consider how far these risks are guarded against, and whether sufficient precautions are provided by the contracts passed at the time of sale." The writer produces a form of the contract usually entered into by purchasers for cotton to arrive, adopted as a standard by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association, which he says is now the recognized standard. The terms it appears differ somewhat from the London practice. The following is the form of the contract:

"FORM OF CONTRACT FOR COTTON TO ARRIVE.

"Liverpool, 186
M We have this day
to arrive ex from
Guaranteed

"In case of dispute arising out of this contract the matter to be referred to two respectable brokers for settlement, who shall decide as to quality and the allowance, if any, to be made.

"The cotton to be taken from the with customary allowances of tare and draft, and the invoice to be dated from the date of delivery of the last bale from the or

"To be delivered in merchantable condition to the buyer, the damaged, if any, to be rejected, provided it cannot be made merchantable.

"Should, however, the vessel or vessels be lost the contract to be void; but should the cotton be transhipped to other vessels arriving at this port, the contract for such portion to hold good.

"Payment within ten days from date of invoice, or before delivery, if required, equal to cash in ten days and three months."

By this contract an absolute sale is made though payment is deferred till the arrival of the cotton which may be a week or even six months afterwards. No terms could be more favourable to a dexterous speculator whose plausibility may procure him credit when he is entirely without cash.

"The buyer" says the Cotton Broker has to find "neither cash for deposit, for warehouse rent, nor other charges, loses no interest, and has time to choose when to sell—in fact, everything is in his favour if the market should during the period the vessel is at sea take a favourable turn. The original seller's position is different. He may have bought the cotton abroad, either by acceptance or in actual cash, and should the vessel arrive after his bills have matured he, at least, has his payment to make in full. His security for repayment of his advances or outlay is his lien on the cotton itself, and on the buyer's ability to meet any difference in value on arrival.

"Now, for a sanguine speculator, what better terms could be invented? Whether he be worth 50*l.* or 50,000*l.*, if he can only make a purchase 'to arrive' he may without one sixpence outlay realize a handsome profit on a quantity of cotton, for which he could not have provided had he purchased it upon the spot. It may be urged that no respectable broker would enter into such transactions if he were aware that his principal was not sufficiently strong to stand the possible losses? but against this I may assert what is notorious, that men whose names would not be taken for a purchase on the spot have entered into large transactions to arrive, and have realized (on paper at least) very large sums of money.

I deduce from this—first, that the present system is a direct incentive to overtrading; secondly, that as a rule there is a larger sprinkling of unsound buyers for arrival cotton than for cotton on the spot; thirdly, that the risks to the seller are enormously increased, because he is induced on the strength of having sold to arrive to enter into other distant transactions, and in case of a collapse might find that by defaulting buyers and accumulated stock returned on his hands his apparent profits would be reduced to positive losses.

I do not think that this can be defended as a healthy state of affairs, and yet it is that on which merchants, brokers, speculators, and all classes connected with the trade now stand."

Surely this describes anything but a healthy state of affairs and rotten indeed must the morality of a trade be when the principal dealers of all grades including merchants and brokers, take their stand upon it.

The cotton Broker's remedy is as he himself says a very simple one viz:—"that a deposit be paid by the buyer on signature of contract (say of 25 per cent. on the estimated value), and that this be made a regular condition of sale. This amount, being clearly one in suspense until the due fulfilment of contract, might be paid into a bank in the joint names of buyer and seller to be credited to the former as part payment, and interest allowed at Bank rate. I do not think it is necessary to point out to any thinking man what an enormous difference this would make in the security of transactions which, on our present system, are extremely dangerous. It would keep out of the market those who actually have no right to be in it, those who trade on the principle of of 'Heads I win, Tails you lose' and would render legitimate a description of trading which at present is exposed to doubts in that respect. I cannot see why a man who buys cotton to arrive should pay nothing whatever towards covering the risk, while the trader on the spot has to pay in full within ten days.

"Against this proposal, no doubt, numerous objections would be made—that it has not been done before, and that numerous contracts now existing would be prejudiced by an arrangement different from the present; that it would necessitate a lower price being taken; that so long as sellers and merchants are willing to go on as before no alteration is possible, &c.

"I do not think any of these are incapable of arrangement if the last objection could be got over; and it is because I look on this as purely a *merchants'* question, and not a brokers', that I ask your insertion of this letter—as an appeal to the former to sell only on some such terms as I have proposed, or better ones, if they can agree upon them."

The question is undoubtedly a merchants' question, but whether the foregoing suggestions would keep out of the market those who actually have no right to be in it, may be doubted. The cotton trade like many others, is by no means a simple business of honest trading between the producers who are the ryots, the merchants who are the first purchasers of the produce, and the Brokers who act as Agents for the merchants, to sell the produce to cotton spinners who purchase to manufacture. Besides these indispensable parties, there is no end of middlemen in the capacity of bankers, capitalists and speculators who all contrive in some way to have a finger in such transactions and all to get their profit out of them. Indeed the banks that grow like mushrooms around us, are not banks in the ancient acceptation of that name, they are really nothing else but huge Joint Stock pawn-broking establishments, for lending money on what they consider proper security, such as hypothecated documents connected with cotton or any other article of produce, besides having in the great article of money exchange driven all merchants, with the exception of a few such houses as the Barings, &c., entirely out of a field, which used to be considered as the merchant's special province.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, *26th Dec.* 12-5 P.M.

Steamer *Tilly* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, *26th Dec.* 4 P.M.

Steamer *Arracan* sailed for Northern Ports and Calcutta.

MADRAS, *27th Dec.* 5-50 A.M.

Steamer *Moultan* from Calcutta anchored.

LOCAL.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde to Aden and Suez, on the 29th instant:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Hay, and European servant; Mr. Reynolds, R.B.; Mrs. Gilbert; and G. Smith.

For Southampton.—Rev. C. H. Leighlye.

For Aden.—The Bishop of Bombay.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Native Boat Traffic on the Indus.
The Punjab Flotilla.
Bank of Bombay.
Gospel Propagation Society.
Absentee and Acting Allowance of Military Officers in Civil Employ.
Medical and Physical Society.
Dr. Leith's Report on the Sanitary state of the City of Poona.
Annual Examination of the Scottish Orphanage.
Bombay Trading and Banking Association.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—His Munificent Liberality.
Government Resolution on the Measures to be adopted for carrying out the Cotton Adulteration Bill.
Exhibition of the Girls' Schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society.
The Horses in India.
THE FRONTIER WAR.
CHERRA.
DESTRUCTION OF THE FORT AND TOWN OF GUADUR BY FIRE.
THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
TOPICS OF THE TIME.
A Connection of Statements about Indian Governors General.
The Rise in Prices in Bombay.
Affairs in Japan.
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The Cotton Adulteration Act.
The Memorial to Lord Clyde.
The Kirwee Prize Booty.
A Gold Currency for India.
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The Week in Calcutta.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Also the Price Current published at this Office.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th Dec. 1863.

		Rs.	A.	P.
COACHING				
Number of Passengers, 21,014				
Amount	Rs.	21,627	12	10
MERCHANDIZE				
Amount		14,950	11	0
	Total Rs.	36,578	7	10
Corresponding Week last year, open 167¼ Miles.				
COACHING				
Number of Passengers, 15,502				
Amount	Rs.	11,173	14	6
MERCHANDIZE				
Amount		8,083	8	10
	Total Rs.	19,257	7	4

MR. J. R. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

A VERY interesting entertainment of sacred music, of a character appropriate to the season of Christmas, was given by Mr. Black at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon. The first part consisted of some of the finest airs from "The Messiah," and "The Creation," with introductory pieces from Milton's "Paradise Lost"; the second of selections from Handel's Oratorio of "Samson," Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; and the fine air from "Judas Maccabœus," Arm, Arm Ye Brave." In introducing specimens of the greatest works of the greatest masters, Mr. Black gave a fresh proof of his genuine talent and artistic feeling, and of his power to interpret in a most satisfactory manner music of a very exacting character. "Comfort Ye" and "Every Valley" were excellently given," and we must notice specially his admirable singing of "It is Enough" from "Elijah"; Handel's glorious, but very trying air "The Trumpet shall sound," his admirable manner of declaiming "Consume them all;" and his exquisite rendering of P.' M. King's "recited aria" "Eve's Lamentation," than which, nothing could be more tender and refined. Perhaps, however, what struck us more than all was the admirable power and effect with which he gave Handel's air from "Samson," "Honor and arms." It suits his voice and method particularly well, and could scarcely have been more finely sung.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, who has proved himself at each of Mr. Black's concerts, a very judicious and efficient accompanyist, performed at intervals during the entertainment on the Harmonium, and delighted the audience by his excellent playing. He gave "The Heavens are Telling" from "The Creation," and The "Hallelujah" Chorus capitally; and was singularly effective in his manner of playing the beautiful unaccompanied trio from "Elijah" "Lift Thine Eyes" which was really perfect in its way.

We would remind our readers that Mr. Black gives another entertainment this evening under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*26th December.*
(BEFORE—N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

LEAVING A SHIP WITHOUT PERMISSION.—Hugh Dokerly, Herod Bushboy, and William Lugton, seamen of the British ship *Glenmessen*, were brought up on remand, charged with having deserted the said ship in Kurrachee on the 26th of November last, and wilful refusal of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship in Bombay.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. John Birch, the master of the ship, that the prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment at Kurrachee for four weeks, for refusing duty, and brought on board before the expiration of that period, as the ship was going to sail, but still they refused to work. These men left the ship without permission, and the Captain was obliged to leave Kurrachee without them. The prisoners were subsequently brought in a bugala, and he had to pay rupees thirteen, and annas seven for each man, for the passage money.

The case was adjourned up to this day for the evidence of the prisoners' witnesses. One Peter Fleming, a seaman, on board the same ship, was brought forward, but his evidence did not at all exonerate the prisoners from the charge preferred against them.

His Worship convicted the prisoners, and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

REFUSING DUTY.—Thomas Kelly, seaman of the British ship *Uncas*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty, on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Mr. John Gale, the Captain, it appeared that the prisoner refused to do duty on Thursday last, and again refused the work yesterday. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour, and ordered to be sent on board, after the expiration of the sentence.

COMBINATION TO DISOBEY LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Hussun Peerun, and twenty-six others, seamen of the British ship *Chanticleer*, were placed at the bar charged with combining to disobey lawful commands, in refusing to do duty, on board the said ship.

Mr. J. R. White, the master of the ship, stated, that on the 21st of October last, the prisoners have signed the articles in Calcutta, for eight months. Yesterday morning they all refused to lift the anchor, saying they had no clothes and nothing to eat. They had all that they are allowed by the articles.

Mr. James Jameson, pilot, materially corroborated the above statement.

The prisoners in defence urged that the Captain did not pay them their wages properly, so they were unwilling to go back on board and do their duty.

His Worship advised the prisoners to go on board and do their respective works entrusted to them, but they all unanimously refused to do so. The Magistrate looking at the impertinent conduct of the seamen, threatened that he would punish them by sending them to jail for a period of three months, but still the men refused to go to their duty. As the Captain wished to have the men sent on board, the Magistrate had no other alternative, but ordered that they may be taken on board.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

THE last telegram from the Seat of War of which we are in possession is dated the 16th, and from it we learn that there was some fighting on that day. The enemy suffered severely, leaving 200 killed on the field. Our casualties did not number more than fifty. The Bajourees disappeared altogether from the scene.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 22.*

THE following reached us from Mean Meer, dated December, 17th:—"From the Frontier. All our proposals of peace have been scornfully rejected by the clans, who are rising up in arms everywhere. Sir Hugh Rose, and the 7th Dragoon Guards, struck their tents and left for the scene of action this morning.—*Id.*

WE have letters from the frontier up to the 15th instant, when there was no fighting. "But some Corps," says our correspondent, "were ordered to move early the following morning, I send you a list of Troops in our force:—

"7th British Regiment. 71st British Regiment. 93rd British Regiment. 101st British Regiment. Huzara Mountain Train. Peshawur Mountain Train. 3rd Light Field Battery. Sappers. Corps of Guides. 1st Punjab Infantry. 5th Punjab Infantry. 14th Native Infantry. 20th Ntaive Infantry. 23rd Native Infantry. 32nd Native Infantry. 4th Ghoorkahs. 5th Ghoorkahs. Probyns Horse. Guides Corps.

"The 51st Queen's expected in addition. The Sirmoor Rifles are ordered to Peshawur by forced marches.

"I believe it is certain that the Bonairs have given in and either that they will burn out the Hindoostanee Fanatics, or else not oppose our forward movement any longer.

"They talk of having had 700 killed in their tribe alone.

"I have not heard whether the Bajour Chief has given in, but at all events, we shall not have the *whole* of the tribes against us, and our *friends*, the Borderers from Usufzaie, who are known to have punished recruits and the enemy, may now slink home again.

"I believe the Akhoond is in favor of submission.

"They say that Sir Mordaunt Wells has been in Camp on a visit, but I have not seen him myself."—*Id.*

THE retirement from the service of Captain J. Hind of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and also of the 104th Foot promotes Lieutenant G. A. Williams of that Corps to his Captaincy. He is also a Brevet-Major in the army, and promotes Lieutenant Douglas in the 104th, to his company.—*Id.*

WE have received more accurate particulars of the affair in which poor St. George Bishop was killed, than those we published on a former occasion.

It seems that on the morning of the 5th instant, the detachment in garrison at Fort Shubkudur, consisting of a small party of Cavalry and Infantry proceeded against a body of hill men numbering from 250 to 300. As the Detachment advanced, the enemy retired, till the main body reached the Hills. Lieut. Bishop, commanding the Cavalry Detachment, and in personal command at the time of 25 or 30 men, finding an opportunity of cutting up some 18 or 20 stragglers who had not succeeded in making good their retreat, lost no time in availing himself of it. The ground was excellent, and in fact everything in favor of the Cavalry. In the melee that ensued, Lieutenant Bishop while leading his men was shot dead by a man lying or sitting on the ground about 25 or 30 yards from him. Four or five of the enemy were killed in this charge; number of wounded not known, one man wounded was taken prisoner. The man who shot Lieutenant Bishop was immediately afterwards cut to pieces by the Sowars. It is not the case that Lieut. Bishop lost his life owing to his own temerity, or that he was unsupported on the occasion. His death was an accident liable to occur to any one under similar circumstances. There were only two casualties on our side, and those confined to the Cavalry. It was indeed unfortunate that the only man killed on this occasion should have been the European Officer commanding the Cavalry. The charge was made with much spirit and but for Lieutenant Bishop's death early in the action, the enemy would probably have suffered more than they did.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 19.

NEWS LETTER.

PESHAWUR, *December* 9.

THE want of activity on the part of the enemy, opposite Umbeyla, latterly, has been fully explained by the appearance of a body of them who have been detached from the main column to give us annoyance here. They were noticed on Friday, the 4th, collecting in considerable numbers on the hills opposite to Fort Shubkunder, and the officer commanding that outpost (distant 18 miles N.E. of Peshawur,) sent at once an express into cantonments for reinforcements, his available force amounting only to 70 men of the 6th Bengal Cavalry and 100 of the 8th N. I. The requisition reached the Brigadier General in the middle of the night; and within an hour after it, a hundred men of 4th Bengal Cavalry under Captain E. H. C. Simpson, were making the best of their way towards the threatened part; followed at 8 A. M. on Saturday, by 130 men of 2nd Bengal Cavalry under Colonel Jackson, and at 2 P. M. on Sunday, by 3 guns R. H. A. under Captain Atlay, and a troop of the 7th Hussars. The detachment of 4th Bengal Cavalry having in a pitch dark night (or rather early morning) to ford a deep branch of the Cabul river (the water being up to the holster pipes and thermometer at freezing point!) were delayed, and did not reach Shubkunder until about 7 A.M.

In the meantime a body of several hundred of the hill-men had descended into the plain, and attacked a police chowkee about a mile from Shubkunder Fort. Captain Early, (the Fort commandant) had, during the night, received a few men, both of Horse and Foot, both from Fort Michnee on his left, and Fort Aboozaie on his right, and was thus enabled to sally out with 100 Infantry and 60 of 6th Bengal Cavalry. The hill-men stood to deliver and to receive a volley, and then being charged by the Cavalry, made off again to their fastnesses (distant one and a half mile from the chowkee they had attacked.) Lieutenant Bishop, 6th Bengal Cavalry, pursued them with his men, and made 20 of them bite the dust. Most grieved am I to add, however, that the gallant lad, carried on by his impetuosity to cut off the enemy before they could reach the hills, disregarded a thicket in which several of them were hidden, and left shot through the lungs. He died without a groan, and after despatching the men who had formed the ambuscade, and were the last of the attacking party to be seen on the plain, the sowars of the 6th brought off the body of their young commander, and we committed him to his early grave on Monday morning.

On Sunday the enemy were again assembled to the number of 1,500 or 1,600 opposite Fort Shubkunder, and came down to within a mile of the Fort; but Colonel Jackson did not think it prudent to attack them without guns, and they remained unmolested. This appeared to give them so much confidence that a few came up to within gunshot of the Fort and were very bold, as far as grimaces and antics went; when of a sudden, just at dark, the roll of the 3 H. A. gunwheels was heard, and the brave army vanished.

On Monday afternoon, they again came on to the attack, and, had it not been too late in the day for pursuit, would have been well punished; as it was, however, they lost ten men, and on our side two sepoys were killed. Yesterday, another fight was expected, but I will give you particulars to-morrow.

It is not supposed that Sadut Khan has had any share in this attack. The assailants are chiefly Swattees, and have been sent down by the Akhoond who hopes, by the diversion, to draw some portion of the force at Umbeyla off in this direction.

General Garvock, was to break ground yesterday, dividing his division into two bodies. Officers and men are ordered to march as lightly as possible; half a mule only is allowed to each officer. The column that was ordered to proceed under Colonel Shipley, paralled to General Garvock is countermanded.

Sir Neville Chamberlain is now improving in health. His brothers, Colonel Crawfurd, and Major Charles Chamberlain, are with him.

It is believed that our negotiations with the Bonyer tribe are completed. The gentlemen of Swat will be dealt with through the [illegible]

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powder and ball. We have a pretty heavy score to settle with them. Their hostility has been perfectly unprovoked.

December 10.—The threatened attack upon Shubkunder did not take place yesterday or the day before. It has rained heavily for forty eight hours, and the gathering of the hill-men has dwindled to a mere handful—the enthusiasts of the party probably, who must be in a very bedraggled state after two day's drenching. When the sun appears again, I dare say, they will come to the front once more; but it will be to encounter a superior force at Shubkunder, and they will be made unpleasently aware of the presence of thirty marksmen of the 79th Highlanders—men who at 900 yards never hit very wide of the centre of a target six feet by two.

[illegible] was wrong in some of the particulars I gave [illegible] of the little affair at Shubkunder on the 7th instant. They did not attack us, but we *them*; and had to march four miles to find them. They did would not leave the foot of the hills, and consequently no cavalry charge was possible. The Artillery however, did some mischief among them. Their casualties amounted (according to the concurrent testimony of several spies) to 29 killed and wounded; and ours to 2 killed and 3 wounded (all sepoys).

Captain Sladen's Battery, R. H. A. marched into Peshawur yesterday, and Major Bunney's is expected to-morrow. The Commander-in-Chief [illegible] collect a force of 8,000 men at Hote [illegible] orders have been issued according- [illegible] arit. His Excellency changes [illegible] hat Government will have [illegible] bill for carriage and sup- [illegible] sed by the time the com- [illegible] *Dec.* 19.

[illegible] ore, 17*th December*. [illegible] ommander-in-Chief [illegible] r Robert has no [illegible] ards and forwards [illegible] camp. The local [illegible] angry with me about [illegible] ably the circumstance [illegible] of what transpires be- [illegible] e does. He does not be- [illegible] of the general administra- [illegible] end; anybody can walk into [illegible] m and insert what eulogistic rub- [illegible] ey please in his columns. I have been [illegible] self. We who are behind the scenes [illegible] ef indeed for us is laid every night in [illegible] rnment house) know what agitation exists [illegible] o who is to bear the responsibility for the [illegible] ed stupidity and rashness which has [illegible] such disgrace on our arms, our policy [illegible] name as a Christian Government. The [illegible] of striking a blow at (which is the pet [illegible] rd) something or other in some vague way, [illegible] d in some vague place, for some vague reason, [illegible] s advanced by the head of the Government, [illegible] as hardly deemed satisfactory to the chief who longed to be away and untrammelled, and he [illegible] now can manage matters pretty much as he [illegible]. The congress of all civil officers will be [illegible] n one, though the attraction is great [illegible] e looking more ship shape in the queer [illegible] looking exhibition building, of which [illegible] plot found might be made to look [illegible] decent."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 22.

PESHAWUR, 17*th December*. [illegible] e course of last night, the [illegible] lift in the E. I. lines, [illegible] former achievements [illegible] e booty was nothing [illegible] n a large two-pole [illegible] wash-house. How- [illegible] but admire the [illegible] fold up, and carry [illegible] ight night, out of [illegible] tling with loaded [illegible] nkled with pa- [illegible] of the kind [illegible] rder that [illegible] made), [illegible] y en- [illegible] t to [illegible] ited [illegible] imperfect, that [illegible] given the blue [illegible] stronghold, and [illegible] 00. Nothing worth [illegible] yet. [illegible] h constant readiness in [illegible] the outpost at Michnee [illegible] gorge of the Cabul river, in [illegible] it that direction.—*Lahore*

[illegible] OONA.

[illegible] of Madras is now at Poona, [illegible] in Lieutenant-Colonel Goll, commanding the 5th Regiment Native Infantry. His Lordship is expected to preach at Saint Mary's Church to-morrow evening.—*Observer, Dec.* 26.

THE sitting of the Duxna Committee is over. Two hundred Brahmins have received their duxna, showing a decrease of three hundred over last year. By degrees the duxna will die out, and the state will gain thereby a considerable saving.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE frontier war has entered on a new stage, the results of which it is impossible to foresee. Sir W. Denison has placed the whole arrangements directly under the Commander-in-Chief, by whom he is guided in all respects, not merely [illegible] military movements, but, unfortunately, in civil policy. The Swatees have refused to come to such terms as their brethren the Boneirees, who have hitherto borne the brunt of the fight, were willing to accept, and it is to be feared that the delay of three weeks, which we have occupied in preparations for an immediate advance and grand campaign, has been equally employed [illegible] the Eusufzaies in summoning to their aid the Momunds and Affghans from Cabul, so that no [illegible] ance may take place till the cold abates in [illegible]. Except as connected with this, we attach little importance to the raid of the Momunds [illegible] Shabkuddur, one of our frontier posts some [illegible] een miles from Peshawur, in repelling which [illegible] gallantly Lieutenant Bishop was killed.—[illegible] *of India, Dec.* 17.

[illegible] regret to state that Sir Charles Trevelyan [illegible] ring from over-work. He has been directed [illegible] ave Calcutta and with Lady Trevelyan, [illegible] obably spend two months in Delhi and [illegible] inity, while the rest of his family will [illegible] r England.—*Id.*

[illegible] Calcutta University examinations of candidates for entrance and the "little-go" were [illegible] st week. The numbers continue to increase every year. No less than 1307 went up for the Entrance and 272 for the First Examination in Arts. Of the former 43 were Mahomedans and 75 Christians, and of the latter 5 were Mahomedans and 7 Christians, the rest being Hindoos. Of the former 59 were examined in [illegible] tin, 20 in Sanscrit, 7 in Persian, 114 in Urdu, in Hindee, 12 in Ooriya, and the rest in Bengali; [illegible] the latter 5 were examined in Latin, 7 in [illegible] t, 1 in Persian, 13 in Urdu and the rest [illegible] gali. The results will be declared at the [illegible] month. There will be sixty candidates [illegible] degree of Bachelor of Arts and five for [illegible] Master of Arts. The number of candidates [illegible] rance has steadily risen from 244 in the Examination in 1857 to 1307. The increase [illegible] "little-go candidates is from 163 in 1861 to 272, and in the B. A. examination from 13 in 1858, to 60. The average proportion of those who succeed in passing is about forty per cent.—*Id.*

SIND.

[illegible] OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Collector, Colonel Marston and Major Pirie, with their establishments, were encamped at Soonbuck from the [illegible] h to the 13th December, and at Secan Kado [illegible] 14th idem. From the latter place we [illegible] the Collector intends moving towards [illegible], and thence on to Kurrachee, and not to [illegible] n, as was stated a few issues back as [illegible] l Goldsmid is shortly expected to assume [illegible] of the Collectorate from Mr. Erskine, [illegible] ill then join the Commissioner's camp at [illegible], and resume his former appointment [illegible] tant to the Commissioner, while Mr. [illegible] will be attached to the Commissioner's [illegible] special duty till March next; when Mr. [illegible] goes home on furlough, and Mr. Moore [illegible] ace. The sanction of the Government [illegible], we learn, has already been accorded [illegible] rangement. After the above was in [illegible] another equally reliable [illegible] xtremely doubtful whether [illegible] will return to Sind, he having [illegible] Bushire Residency and Military [illegible] Lieut. Griffiths took over charge [illegible] terday from Mr. Ingle, pend- [illegible] Gibbons, who will leave [illegible] be relieved by Mr. [illegible] has been appointed Su- [illegible] missioner's Office., Mr. [illegible] the post of Magis- [illegible] Mr. Plunkett will [illegible] elf proceed to Hy- [illegible] n the Commission- [illegible] mbe resigned the [illegible] Judge of Hydra- [illegible] of the allowances, [illegible] Captain [illegible]

MEKRAN TELEGRAPH.

ACCIDENT TO THE "CORINGA."—We are indebted to Captain Widdicombe for the following telegram dated Gwadur, 16th Dec., 8-30 A.M.

From Lieut. Ross, to Senior Civil Officer, Kurrachee:

Extract from letter received from Lieut. Colonel Disbrowe, dated 9th December, is forwarded at his request for the Commissioner's information and for onward transmission to Government:—"I regret to have to make known to you that the British steam-ship *Coringa* came in collision on the night before last with His Highness the Sultan of Muscates vessel of war the *Rahamanee*; she subsequently parted both her cables and drifted on to the rocks. Endeavours to get her off yesterday proved unavailing; the cargo has been discharged, mails removed to shore to-day. After discharge of cargo had been fully effected the vessel was hauled off the rocks. Pumps gained on the leak. Leak discovered, ship freed from water, and it is supposed that after undergoing repairs she will be able to go on safely to Bombay under easy steam. I consider it just and fair that I should mention the following further particulars:—His Highness Sowarjee directed every assistance to be afforded in boats, men, &c. Hajee Ahmed, His Highness's Wuzeer, was indefatigable in his exertions to aid and assist. Mr. Stearns, an American gentleman, passenger on board the *Coringa*, appears to have behaved during the collision with the *Rahamanee* with exceeding energy and activity, and to have been of the greatest assistance."

Latest intelligence received at 6 P.M. Dec. 9th:—

From Captain Coombe, to Lt.-Col. Disbrowe:—"I am happy to say the *Coringa* making no water. The leak that I discovered being stopped, I have no doubt of being able to get her to Bombay."—*Sindian, Dec* 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

GRATIFYING accounts reach us of the present state of progress in some of the Rajpootana states. Foremost in the race for improvement undoubtedly stands Jeypore. The next is Ulwur, whose young chief is anxious that his territory should follow the example of the sister state. He is especially energetic in the matter of education, and getting schools established throughout his territory. The schools at the capital numbers 300 scholars. There are English, Persian, Sanscrit and Hindee departments and scholarships in each, and a fifth department is devoted to instruction in the religion of the Rajpoots. The raja is alive to the advantage of good means of communication, and is getting good roads made to Delhi and Agra. He is described as active and intelligent and eager for knowledge, he works very hard, and is using every exertion to trace the parties concerned in the suttee which was reported the other day, which has given him great concern.

We hope that ere long there is a good day coming for Rajpootana, which has till lately held itself back from any advance towards enlightenment and civilization in a most marked and especial manner. It was there that barbarism and ignorance and superstition driven from places in closer contact with the civilization of the West, found refuge. The greatest help Rajpootana could have now, would be a good newspaper correspondent free from official influence and pressure at each capital to ventilate abuses and put a check upon the tyranny of cliques and parties.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 10.

SOME time ago in our issue of the 12th November we published an article relating to the case of a Kumaon tea planter in a dispute with the local authorities regarding land. It is satisfactory to find that the days have gone by when Government ignored all such disputes, and shut its ears to the complaints of the public press. In another column to-day we publish some more official correspondence relating to this question which may be taken as representing the view of the case adopted by the local authorities in Kumaon. It is very often impossible to make two people take the same view of the same question, and when we have two parties instead of two individuals the difficulty of securing unity of opinion is increased a hundred fold. In the present instance we doubt not, the Kumaon authorities, and every civilian in the country will be of opinion that the case is proved against Mr. Rich, for that was the name of the planter, by the correspondence to-day published. In our opinion and we venture to say that of the non-official public in general, and all of our military readers who concern themselves in the question at all, the matter remains very much as it was.

The points established by the correspondence given to-day, are 1st, that General Story applied for the lands in an indefinite manner. The locality being one, and one well known, it is impossible but that Mr. Colvin must have had a pretty clear idea of the position of the lands applied for. Still when in the matter of land a man squats in such a manner as General Story did what land he wants, it [illegible] pected Government should consent [illegible] to such an application, unless it was anxious to further the interest of the applicant 2nd. It is clearly shown that whether Mr. Rich's application was prior to Dr. Jameson's or not, he would not have got the land.

This ends the matter. Government wanted the land and we are informed that as long ago as 1854 Dr. Jameson marked down the land (with his eye,) as being necessary to the Government plantation some time or other. A glorious power and privilege that! Imagine yourself, reader, empowered to go about where you like, and mark down land with your eye, annex broad acres by a glance and say to yourself "this patch of a thousand acres and that of five hundred will be useful by and bye. I'll have it—let no wandering son of an Anglo Saxon Ishmael set his foot upon it—it is mine" Dr. Jameson should try and get similar powers in Australia or New Zealand.

The two plantations are so situated, Mr. Rich's and the Government's that whichever gets this land shuts in the other. For Dr. Jameson to assert that there has been no rivalry between him and the planters is nonsense. He has pushed on the Government plantations, and takes credit for having done so with energy and vigour and the Commissioner says, if the lands were valuable to Government why should they give them up?

Dr. Jameson makes an ill-natured remark regarding Mr. Rich's slowness in planting out, which will have weight no doubt with all officials, but will go a very little way with tea planters, who are but too well aware that to measure the area of their tea lands by the area of their estates, is not the way to arrive at a correct essimate, but Mr. Rich's disputes about tea seed with Dr. Jameson, and the rather long story of how it happened he did not plant out much more extensively than he has, we leave Mr. Rich to explain in his own name if he likes.

It is clear enough that Government wanted the land, and took it, and Mr. Rich never had a chance of getting it. And as no private planter can possibly compete against so powerful a rival, we are very glad to hear that Government do intend retiring from the field as we said in a former article. And we can only repeat what we said there also, that Kumaon is no place for independent planters till the special rules are abrogated which place that province in a different position from all the rest of the N. W. P. Europeans have no faith in the administration of justice under the system in vogue there, and appeals out to lie as in other places to the Court of the Sudder Dewanee.—*Id.*

MR. A. H. COCKS, formerly a distinguished Punjabee official, has resigned the Bengal Civil Service.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 12.

MAJOR MACPHERSON, V.C., is transferred from the command of the 3rd to the 2nd Goorkha Regiment *vice* Colonel Reid, and Major Sanders succeeds to the 3rd.—*Id.*

THE Governor General has nominated Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., to officiate as Commandant of the Punjab Irregular Force during the indisposition of Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain.—*Id.*

WE have not seen it officially announced, but we believe it to be, nevertheless, a fact, that the control of the Punjab Irregular Force has been transferred from the local Government, to the Commander-in-Chief, on the same footing as the rest of the army.—*Id.*

THE rails are now laid uninterruptedly from Howrah to Benares, and from Allahabad to Bolundshur, 43 miles below Delhi. Special trains have already run between Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, and the line will be open for general traffic on the 1st proximo.—*Id.*

THE Screw Cotton Press sent to Delhi under orders of the Government was opened for work on the 27th November last. Nine bales of 3 maunds each have been turned out per diem, for each a pressing fee of 8 annas per maund or Rs. 1-8 per bale (the rates charged at Allygurh and Meerut) has been charged. The receipts up to 11th instant amounted to Rs. 199-8, the expense of working the press for the same period to Rs. 43-8-10.

Owing to the recent change in the rules of the E. I. Railway Traffic Department, the press is much resorted to, and there is fully work enough for two presses. A private press has already been started.—*Id.*

WE regret to record the death, on his way home, of Captain Grubb of the Bengal Army, once Private Secretary to Mr. Edmonstone when Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Provinces.—*Id.*

HEIGHTS ABOVE UMBEYLA PASS.

Sunday 13th December.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"Still on the heights, each rock and well-trodden path among these rugged craigs are become familiar now from lengthened residence in our crowded camp—crowded it is, more life could scarce be crammed in an equal space, each day seems to bring some new faces, some fresh mouth to feed. Of all camps this is doubtless the strangest; still the same precaution against attack, still the watchful pickets on the many heights, and pinnacles; but the excitement of old is gone, and save from the Water and Craig pickets shots are never fired. Occasionally, but very seldom, a casualty occurs. The labour of climbing from camp to camp, or up the steep Craig side is lessened now by the winding foot-paths cut in all directions, and the once green fern which grew 'neath every rock, are browned with smoke, or gathered to make the under layer of beds. The pine trees too are stripped of their needle shaped leaves for the same purpose, trunks are blackened by fires, or felled for burning. Now and again the crash of some forest giant is heard while falling beneath the labour of the soldiery who have managed to make themselves comfortable residences in spaces smaller than they had ever lived in before; each tiny cairn, or sheltering rock, has been with the aid of boughs and rugs, or canvas bags, made into a retreat for one or more enterprising vendors of provisions or stores. Magnates in camp live in tents such as they were wont to furnish their servants on former occasions. Six or eight officers are packed in each tiny "rowtee," and all sleep on the ground and take their meals therefrom. There is a busy hum the live long day, and such a moving mass on every side that one's imagination is carried back to scenes in Covent Garden, or the still greater bustle at a railway station on the arrival of a parliamentary train. Even the General and Staff live on a narrow ledge not bigger than the quarter deck of a British man of war.

The Boneyr *jirgah* came into the political camp on the 11th, and just stayed our advance, which would have taken place the following day. Lalroo the enemy's position was to have been carried by the infantry, while the cavalry emerging from our old position down the gorge, would have dashed upon the flying enemy, and cut them off from the pass to Boneyr. All political negotiations are conducted with a secrecy truly apalling—you are deemed and idiot to ask a question on such points, and therefore the small fry—amongst which is your fond husband dearest girl—are obliged to content themselves with observations, and conclusions drawn therefrom. The Chieftains differing nothing from the Khans usually known up in these parts, came by the Akhoond's permission, and signified that having lost 300 Boneyrwall in killed and more than that number wounded, they hardly cared to continue a profitless war against us, and would fight no more, moreover with slight aid from us, or alone, would go to Mulkah and destroy the stronghold! But they could not even now, permit our march through Chumla, because, it would blast their reputation with other tribes. To this it was replied that we did not wish further hostilities, but must be allowed a passage through to Mulkah, if by their permission, well and good; if in opposition to them we should enforce it. They could not agree to this without further reference to their people, and we rest on our arms awaiting the result. To-day, Sunday, the answer is to come. If they give us a peaceable passage our advance will take place shortly, this pass being held, if we have to march through Chumla at the bayonet's point. It requires but the order, and I promise you it will be obeyed with alacrity, with the force here, we ought to kill every male in the offending tribes if necessary.

Monday 14th.—Many an officer resorted to the 'Look out' last evening to watch for the white banner and white clad procession, which should indicate the advance of the chieftains from Boneyrwall; and among the watching crowd was more than one of note in our force. There was the fair little valley with its half dried sandy stream, and clumps of tress, and primitive villages, sleeping below, and beyond all—range after range of snow covered mountains,—most conspicuous, that called the great forest—Mahabun, icy peaks too nine thousand feet in height outlined the horizon. In front of the Boneyr Pass, and near to Umbeyla, the large army was assembled, numbering about two thousand; each white speck in the crowd was singled out as indicative of approching peace. "Ah! I see party coming," cries one of the watchers, peering through his field glasses, "Where? where?" is the enquiry, and then a score of glasses are concentrated on the spot. "Ah yes! they have just moved to the right." "No, no, gone to Lalroo by Jove!" and so on until day begins to close without the expected *jirgahs*. Sun down was the time indicated and it approached earlier than usual for long before five old Sol buried himself in a bank of clouds, which poured their contents upon us throughout the night. [illegible] among the watchers, the general feeling is one of curiosity to see more of Chumla and its army to show it the weight of the British lion's paw.

There is a long ridge of hill at the left foot of the gorge, and on the distant face of this hill, it is the old Akhoond is resident in the midst of a great camp—not a tented field but a hutted ridge. It is said, moreover, that he, seeing the hopelessness of this affair, has sanctioned terms of a peace with us; be this as it may, I hope we shall balance accounts with this savage Pope hereafter. Work is less severe now than formerly, there does not appear to be much sickness at present, provisions of all kinds are plentiful, and save the drenching we all get on rainy nights among the *sangas* duty is pleasant enough. Sir Mordaunt Wells visited us on Saturday, together with two or three officers who came to see a camp in the hills. Save the little affair at the Doaba outposts the entire frontier appears quiet, and we have no doubt Brigadier Haly will be quite equal to any emergency in that quarter.

Probyn's Horse is again in camp, and huge turbans and big swords are seen winding along from battery to battery; their presence is suggestive of an advance. Strange to say there is no photographer in camp, at least if there be, his apparatus is behind; a man like Beato, or indeed any decent artist, would make a fortune, and find some of the finest subjects imaginable. We hear a battery of Armstrong guns is on its way up, could it but reach in time it would astound the mountain army which daily assembles with standards and cavalry near the Umbeyla village. Our new Brigadier Colonel Turner has arrived.

15th morning. No peace, firing into camp last night; not severe, we did not return it, a column is said to be going out under Colonel Vaughan to commence the aggressive."—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 22.

CONICAL HILL.—BEYOND THE CRAIG.

15th December.

DEAREST HELOISE.—"After much consideration, and interchange of civilities between these Chieftains, and our Politicals, with but one slight benefit resulting to us, it was found impossible to complete the much desired ceremony of 'signing the treaty.' I cannot pass over the slight benefit without explaining, that it comprised the sum of rupees five hundred, brought as a nuzzar by the *Jirgah*; and when the members of this state committee gave up all idea of peace, it is said the Financial Commissioner of Boneyr was sent to reclaim it. But to continue, General Garvock with Brigadiers Wild, and Turner led the chief part of our force on the morning of the 15th, a lovely morning, but exceedingly cold. The political horizon was, I believe, still hazy. It was said that the Boneyrwall having had to fight us at first almost single handed, and when re-inforced by the legion from Bajour, had to feed it until reduced to almost starvation, and then, refusing to fight us were looted of all they possessed, so were in no condition to continue. The Swats too, did not seem anxious for further hostilities, but just at this crisis, Ghuzun Khan, chief of a large state near Kaskhar, brought down 2,000 men who had sworn to fight for their religion, and this little army marched at once to Lalroo, the village to the right front of the Craig, where of course they found the Hindoostanees and joined them. Colonel Vaughan was left to command in camp with the heavy guns.

Our advance with the 101st, 7th Fusiliers, 4th and 5th Goorkhas, two Muzbee regiments, mountain trains, 3rd Sikhs, &c., was an entire and immediate success. The conicall hill together with the enemy's pickets were taken with an absurdly small loss on our side, and Lalroo was stormed and occupied; a miserable attempt was made by about two hundred of the enemy to advance ravine leading from our old stockades, with an intent perhaps to assault the Standard battery or Craig, but the attempt was frustrated by a heavy fusilade from all the camp front breastwork, Craig Standard and Griffin's Batteries. Major Keyes again, with Lieutenant Unwin, and two companies from the 1st, and 20th, materially aided by driving a number of the enemy from our old defences, and ridges in front of camp; the two companies are said to have killed sixty men. The enemy's resistance was not determined, nor did they seem prepared, so long had they been accustomed to take matters their own way, and act the offensive part. During the entire affair immense crowds were seen over the valley and gorge beneath as well as in the Umbeyla village, one soldier of H. M.'s 101st, was killed, and eight or nine wounded, one native killed, and about a dozen wounded, the enemy's loss is estimated at three hundred killed, one prisoner was taken.

The orders for the advance on Lalroo were not [illegible] at 8-30 P.M. The columns were fairly past the Craig and Water pickets by the same hour the next morning, while the entire affair was over long before night fall. We saw all the heavy guns at work, shelling the enemy while trying to reinforce Lalroo during our advance, but nearly every one of the missiles fell short. I can only write you half a dozen lines in pencil dearest wife, we have nothing with us whatever beside our arms, but a party has gone down to camp for our bedding, grog, and rations, which I scarcely expect will reach us on this ridge a mile distant to night. One officer, Ensign Bird, a volunteer, slightly wounded. The cavalry come up to-morrow, and we descend into the valley of Chumla, when I expect we shall punish these people so thoroughly, that their desire to fight will be terribly lessened."

THE SURAT HARBOUR.

(*Surat Mitra, Dec.* 20.)

IN our last issue we showed the desirability for the Surat people to move and represent the subject connected with the improvement of the Taptee navigation to our kind Governor. Some time ago, the matter was agitated by Mr. Bellasis, the then Collector of Surat, which led Government to call for a particular report on the subject. Sir Bartle Frere now needs only to be reminded of it, and perhaps some good result might come out.

There are some, in official quarters, who hold that the improvement of the Taptee navigation will be of no consequence whatever in these times, when we expect the fire-horse to run between Surat and Bombay shortly. But this is merely a superficial view. We are of firm opinion that notwithstanding the opening of the Bombay railway, the traffic on water will not be much affected, provided our harbour be so cleared as to afford facility for the ingress and egress of ships and steamers.

Railways will do their own work. Nature has bountifully supplied India with magnificent rivers. No means could frustrate their object, of course, excepting the supineness of men, who often foolishly or negligently disregard the very best blessings that providence has conferred upon them.

We cannot be blind to the wonderful development that is expected to take place in the commercial state of India, when Railways will be running all over the country. When every nook and corner of India is joined by railways, the amount of traffic will so rapidly increase that those who are acquainted with the present management of Indian Railways will perceive their incompetency to cope effectually with the rapid advancement of commerce. We are of opinion that the navigable rivers of India will prove more useful than now, when Railways are completed. Hence river and harbour improvements must go hand-in-hand with Railway constructions.

The opening of the Railway between Surat and Bombay will increase the pressure upon the mercantile community, notwithstanding all the good that will accrue from it. Our experience leads us to apprehend that it will be a most difficult task for the Baroda Railway Company for a long time to carry on their management with order and even convenience to the people. An unfortunate circumstance it is that yet a double line is no-where laid, which operation will take several years for its completion. But much more time will be required before the traffic management can be carried on smoothly and to our entire satisfaction, that the Baroda Railway cannot answer all the requirements which itself will create, the above will show.

The improvement of our harbour will lead to consequences highly advantageous. In making Bombay then the medium of transmitting the produce of Guzerat, such as cotton, opium, linseed, &c., to foreign countries, there are apparent disadvantages. Railway fares, ware-house rents and charges of loading, unloading, and shipping goods, at a dear place like Bombay, are very heavy items of expenses, which can in a great degree be avoided by shipping goods direct from our harbour. The cost of keeping up cotton pressing machines here will be less than that of incurred at Bombay. Similarly the rates various labors will be compartively cheap.

Railway and river must eventually assist each other. Steam communication between Surat and Bombay can be kept up with as rapid speed as that of the Railway. We believe there will be an extensive field for a Steam Navigation Company to complete with the Railway. This opinion of ours, we trust, will not be misunderstood. We do not ignore the real blessing of a Railway. We merely say that there is a wide prospect for both. Flat-bottomed steamers will prove eminently useful when the trade of our province acquires the expected vigor and rise.

Unconnected as Bombay is by Railways with several important parts of India, and developed as are the resources of its rich soil, the present mercantile transactions of that town have still reached a very high point. Every well-wisher of the country is satisfied to observe this; but we [illegible] long can Bombay conveniently stand this state [illegible] the present profusion of wealth there instilled a perma[illegible] confidence among them, as regards its competency to keep up with the perpetual over-flow of trade? But we repeat that Bombay alone cannot possibly afford room for the fast developing commerce. It is, therefore, encumbent upon the authorities, that every facility be given to river and inland communications so as to adapt the adjacent ports and towns to the gigantic strides of commerce. This will be a decided help to Bombay, and will render it capable of keeping up its reputation as one of the most flourishing cities in the world.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEILGHERRIES.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior, December* 17.)

WE learn from the last Report of the Superintendent Government Chinchona Plantations, that the total number of plants on the 30th of November last was 259,396. A very remarkable feature in the report is the alteration of the variety *C. Pahudiana*, named we believe after the late Governor of the Netherlands in India, from "useless" to "unknown," A million sterling has been spent on the cultivation of this variety in Java, whilst of the *C. Calisaya*, second only in importance to *C. Succirubra*, or Red Bark plant, not more than some eight or nine thousand have been grown *Dr. De Vry*, the Chemical examiner in the service the Netherlands Government to whom we recently alluded, was never able to detect alkaloids in the bark of the *Pahudiana* grown in Java. He traced or discovered it in the roots, but as to obtain quinine, from that source would have necessitated an annihilation of the put down as a useless variety. Since coming to Ootacamund however, *Dr De Vry* has found in bark some eleven months old, those indications of quinine yielding properties which he sought in vain in trees of six years growth in his own plantations. The "Carmine" deposit, on sublimation of the bark, has been distinctly observed, and *Mr. Melvor* has accordingly altered his designation of the variety in the manner we have above stated. No stronger proof could be desired of the bungling way in which the Chichona is cultivated in Java. The better results obtained from the *Pahudiana* grown here, is doubtless the effect of the education of the plant, and whilst the circumstance will perhaps lead to *Dr De Vry* proposing measures for economising the extensive plantations on which such a large sum of money has been spent, our readers will agree with us when we say that the Neilgherries are the point of observation to which all interested in the growth of the Chinchona should direct their attention. The plantations here, have in fact, already acquired world-wide notoriety. Not only did *Dr. De Vry* visit Ootacamund for the sole purpose of acquiring information, but *Mr. Faulke*, the Superintendent of the Government Gardens in Bombay, was recently sent here by the Government of that Presidency on a similar purpose. We take no small credit to our sanitaria and to the distinguished grower of the Chinchona on our Mountain tops, of the enviable position they both hold in creating and dispensing one of the greatest blessings of which humanity is susceptible. *Mr. Faulke* went away the other day with fifteen cases of Chinchona and other plants. Sir Bartle Frere appears determined to try the chinchona as extensively as possible in the hill regions of his presidency, and the Native Governments of Cochin and Travancore, between this and Bombay, will probably be induced to follow suit. The only difficulty in growing the Chinchona—a practically knowledge of the habitudes of the plant, and the condition under which it will thrive best, and yield the largest amount of quinine, has now been overcome, and for this the world at large is indebted to Ootacamund and Mr. Mclvor. We find from a list of "plants distributed," appended to the report of the Superintendent, that most districts in Madras, many in Bengal and Bombay, not a few in the North West Provinces, and even Java and Jamaica, have drawn on Mr. Mclvor for a febrifuge, which a few years ago was confined to localities over which England had no control, and had to pay largely for the supply. In future Chinchona cultivation will be as common as Coffee and not so rare as tea. The "sixty years" mythology of Java and the West Indies has vanished, for if in those localities the Chinchona tree overtopping the veterans of the forest was deemed essential for collecting quinine giving bark, we, we mean ourselves and Mr. Mclvor have shewn that a baby of two years exposed to the free and open atmosphere, will do more than an old man covered over with green leaves, and protected from the father of us all—Mr. Sol. But it is in Ootacamund that we would wish to see the Chinchona most cultivated. The plant does not fear frost. In the deepest valleys it rears its head unbitten; what will it not do on the summits of hills which are now left to wild vegetation, and shunned as the habitations of man? On the crest of Elk hill, and other hills of equal altitude, we hope to see soon, Chinchona plantations, comfortable cottages, and vegetable gardens in which the most prudent housewife may take delight. We have made a mistake in pitching our homesteads in hollows. They are much colder, and more uncongenial than they would be if placed on elevations where the wind would have its play, but exempted from noxious emanations. This we trust to Chinchona cultivation to do, and then the enterprise will not only be of general, but of special benefit.

A PEDESTRIAN IN CASHMERE.

(*Examiner, Nov.* 14.)

Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet By Captain Knight, 48th Regiment. Bentley.

THE text of this book is the simple diary of an Indian soldier during a six month's run to the Hills with a brother officer. Nothing in it is overstated or overwritten. What was worth seeing was looked for, and what was seen is faithfully and briefly described, in the lively natural manner that belongs to a well-educated gentleman. Here, for example, is the record of a day in Cashmere, dated July 5:—

"Walked up, before daybreak, to the Tukhthe Suleeman, or Solomon's throne, "the mountainous Portal,' which Moore speaks of in *Lalla Rookh*, and which forms the most striking landmark in the valley.

"From the summit there was a curious view of the multitudinous wooden houses and the sinuous windings of the river, which could alone be obtained from such a bird's-eye point of inspection. An old temple at the top was in the hands of the Hindoo faction, being dedicated to the goddess Mahadewee, and in charge of it I found two of the dirtiest fukeers, or religious mendicants, I ever had the pleasure of meeting. One was lying asleep, with his feet in a heap of dust and ashes, and the other was listlessly sitting, without moving a muscle, warming himself in the morning sun. Both were almost naked, and had their bodies and faces smeared with ashes, and their hair long and matted. They appeared to have arrived at a state of almost entire abstraction, and neither of them even raised his eyes or seemed to be in the slightest degree aware of my presence, although I took a sketch of one of them, and stared at both, very much as I would have done at some new arrival of animals in the Zoological Gardens.

"In the evening we went again to Saifula Baba's and visited the workrooms, where we were much astonished by the quickness with which the people worked the intricate shawl patterns with a simple needle, and no copy to guide them.

"The first stages of the work are not very promising, but the finished result, when pressed and rolled and duly exhibited by that true believer Saifula Baba, in his snowy gown and turban, was certainly in every way worthy of its reputation.

"Returning home, we visited a garden where any of the English visitors who die in the valley are buried—the Maharajah presenting a cashmere shawl, in some instances, to wrap the body in. There were about eight or ten monuments built of plaster, with small square slabs for inscriptions. One of these was turned topsy-turvey, which was not to be wondered at, for a native almost always holds English characters upside-down when either trying to decipher them himself or when holding them to be read by others."

But Captain Knight appears in this volume as something more than a natural, trustworthy diarist. He proves himself to be a first-rate amateur draughtsman, and the value of the book is more than doubled by the admirable sketches and drawings with which its pleasant text is interspersed. With the pencil Captain Knight is eloquent and picturesque, and sometimes humorous, as in the sketch of the horse that knew the moment to be unpropitious for departure from Umballa, and the sketch of Buddha from a temple wall at Thibet. The felicity of his touch with the pencil, and his good sense in use of the pen, makes the author of this book especially good company among the temples of Thibet, and his final chapter upon Buddhism is valuable even to the student for the fulness and carefulness of its artistic illustration. In Thibet the traveller is no less trodden ground, though there and everywhere he mets inevitably that ubiquitous minister of civilization, the British civil engineer.

"On reaching our camp we found another traveller had added his little canvas to the scene; it was one of the Government Survey, whom the natives invariably designate by the comprehensive title of 'the Compass Wallahs.' Wallah is, in Hindostanee, as nearly as possible an equivalent to 'fellow,' and in explaining the character of this particular order of Wallah, the accent is always strong on the second syllable of the compass. The Compass Walla in question we found quite a wild man of the mountains: his face from changes of heat and cold and long exposure was burnt and blistered into all sorts of clours, and, to make his appearance more generally striking, he wore as head-dress, a flyaway, puggery, or turban of blue cotton, of the most voluminous dimensions and wonderful construction imaginable. He gave us an amusing account of his operations among the clouds; how he always rode a cow! and was so much alone that he at time began to doubt the existence of other white men in creation besides himself; how he was *sea* sick at first, and unable to sleep at night from the great rarification of the atmosphere, &c. He joined us during dinner just in time for a triumph of a plum pudding [illegible] edly produced, and his heart was so gladdened and expanded by either the suet, the raisins, or the brandy, that he chatted away until the dissipated mountain hour of eleven o'clock, when we sent him off to bed, much pleased with his entertainment, and again re-assured, at least for a time of the continued existence, not only of white men in the world, but of their plum puddings. Among other statistics he gave us the height of Ladak, as 11,000 feet, and that of the recently discovered monarch of the mountains now set at rest as belonging to the Himalayan range, as being 29,003 feet above the level of the sea."

Most people have heard of the Thibet praying machines, which simplify to the utmost the mere formal business of prayer. Each revolution of the cylinder is equivalent to a saying through of all the prayer in it by the worshipper who sets it spinning. One of Captain Knight's picturesque sketches from Thibet represents an old monastery of the Lamas with a row of praying machines set perpendicularly, side by side, in the basement wall, so that the passer-by gets through an enormous quantity of prayer by running his hand along to set them all spining together. Here is Captain Knight's first account of this method of devotion.

"The most curious things in the place, however, were the praying wheels, which I here saw for the first time. They were little wooden drums, covered round the sides with leather, and fitted vertically in niches in the walls. A spindle running through the centre, enabled them to revolve at the slightest push. They were generally in rows of eight and ten, and well-thumbed and worn they looked, but others of larger dimensions were placed by themselves, decorated with the words 'Um mani panee,' in the Lanza character, all round the barrel.

"In the vicinity of the monasteries were various small temples, probably chapels of ease, rudely decorated with grotesque figures, in red and yellow, and having queer-looking structures fastened on the top of them, generally a trident, with tufts of hair attached, or strips of coloured calico, horns of animals, and other rude devices.

"In one place we came upon a praying-wheel, turned by water, but I was unable to ascertain whether the benefit accrued to the water, or to the possessor of the stream, or to the public generally. Sometimes the people carry portable wheels, and one old gentleman we met was provided with a huge brass one, with a wooden handle. It was suspended from his neck, in company with a collection of square leather charms, fastened by a string to his coat.

"On my asking him what the structure meant, he immediately begun to set it in motion, and piously ejaculating 'Um mani panee,' passed on without another word, but in evident pity for my benighted spiritual condition.

"Among other curious sights, we saw one of the Lamas sitting at a chapel door, having before him seven little brass pots. In each of these there was a letter of the words 'Um mani panee.' and the pots being filled with water, he was employed in strewing each with a few grains of corn from a heap at his side, keeping up at the same time a loud mournful chant, and swaying himself to and fro, in time with the music. To have inquired the meaning of this would only have again resulted in the comprehensive information contained in 'Um mani panee,' so we rested in our ignorance, and passed on, much to the relief of the chaunter."

Again he writes—

"During the day we had a good opportunity of seeing the Lamas go through their private devotions. The operation appeared simple enough. Each as he entered the court, and passed along the rows of wheels, by simply stretching out his arm set the whole of them in motion, at the same time repating 'Um mani panee' in a dolorous voice to himself. Coming then to the large wheel with painted characters, he gave it an extra energetic spin, which sufficed to keep it in motion for several minutes, and having thus expended his energies for the time being, he again disappeared as he had come. One of the smaller wheels I found in a state of neglect and dilapidation as to its outer case, and thinking it a good opportunity to discover something as to the meaning of the system in general and of 'Um mani panee' in particular, I quietly abstracted the inner contents, in full assurance that it would never be missed; that the wheel itself would go round as merrily as ever, and that, as far as the prayers were concerned, there were still sufficient left behind, considering the reduced state of the monasteries, to satisfy the conscience even of the devoutest of Lamas."

Of a part of the stolen roll he gives a fac-simile drawing, but from its contents he got no more information than again "Um mani panee." The paper contained only that sentence written about 18,000 times, upon sixty yards of thin paper formed of strips joined together.

What he did not know when on his travels, Captain Knight afterwards read up; and instead of doctoring his diary he has given the supplementary information in a short appendix. Here we are told that M. Klaproth reads the words that were in Thibet never out of the traveller's ears, as "Om mani padmè, Koum!" and says that it means, Great is the joy in the Lotus Amen! But M. Klaproth adds that the Buddhists of Thibet have filled whole books with imaginary explanations of a mystic formula. It was brought, they say, from India in the seventh century, and refers to a story of a great Khubla Khan, who were developed from a Lotus flower by a ray of light from the infinitely resplendent Buddha; that Kubla Khan being the apostle of the Empire of Snow that was beautified when it heard the six wonderful syllables.

PRUSSIA'S WOODEN STORK.

(*Examiner, Nov.* 14.)

IT is curious to observe the effect produced in different countries by the sudden, and to all appearance unexpected, appeal of the Emperor Napoleon the Third. Russians, we understand, applaud the idea as calculated to give them time to finish their great task, and as far more likely to divide their European opponents than reconcile and unite them. On the other side of Europe England has had three long Cabinet Councils, evidence enough of the serious consideration and anxieties which the summons has caused. No acceptance by England of the French proposed could be other than conditional, and after assurance that it is not contemplated to disturb the territorial demarcation of France itself. Would the Emperor subscribe to,—or, to put it Imperially, would he abide by,—any such condition? We do not think, however, that he could assent to any preliminary terms that would take away all the glory and promise with which the proposal came surrounded in the eyes of his own people. Even if the Emperor does not hope to extend his frontier by means of the Congress, he cannot flatly tell his people so. And the English Government, by asking him for such a declaration, put him in an unpleasant predicament, from which he might extricate himself by words more unpleasant still.

Austria will probably coincide with England, awaiting our reply, and confining herself to it. Not only are her positions in Venice and on the Adige threatened, but Austria has interests in Belgium. The Duke of Brabant is married to an Austrian Princess. Thus circumstances and character inevitably fling England and Austria into the same train of considerations, and suggest to both an almost identical reply to the French invitation. On the other hand Russia and Prussia, it is said, are likely to give unqualified adhesion. On the part of Prussia this is singular. For, one should think, if any Power required to be reassured beforehand of the innocent nature and scope of a Congress, it would be that which obtained the Rhenish provinces under the Treaties of 1814 and 1815.

It was so arranged, however, that the King of Prussia was enabled to open his Chamber without apparent cognizance of what France was about to do, and consequently not under the necessity of alluding to it more than in a most covert manner. The King of the Belgians, one of the most interested parties, has indeed opened his Chomber also. He, too, refrained from alluding to the French proposal. In him, however, the prudence and the reticence are intelligible. But the double attitude of the Prussian monarch is by no means so. He would have his subjects believe that he is menaced by France, and that there thus has arisen an imperative necessity for the large army which he has created without the sanction of the Chamber. On the other hand, it is evident that such fears cannot be entertained by him; otherwise he would not so outrageously defy and so wantonly quarrel with his subjects, as he has done in his past conduct, and in the opening speech just delivered by him.

That speech is nothing but a direct challenge to the Liberals and Constitutionalists to do their worst, and, in fact, either to rebel or to succumb. In either case the Constitution falls to the ground, and King William instals in its place a rule of military absolutism like that of France, with the mere constitutional varnish laid over it. Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable than the gradual assimilation which has taken place of things as they now are in Prussia to things as they once were in France. In both countries the middle classes have become hateful to the Government. Constitutional in both countries, they alike have an unconstitutional Prince. Against the hostility of the middle class the French ruler has sobght and found support in the lower classes, support founded, indeed, more upon their ignorance and apathy than their attachment. In Prussia the monarch has sought in the upper and feudal class a counterbalance to the middle. The upper class fills the numerous positions of the functionary body; all the officers of the army belong to it. The King of Prussia relies upon this, and thinks he can defy Parliament and public opinion. The Emperor of the French has coerced his Parliament and public opinion by not allowing them free speech, and terrifying them into sycophantic and pusillanimous obedience.

There exists great affinity between the Governments, and, as a necessary consequence, the Prussian Government adopts and imitates the leading features of the policy of its great and successful prototype. As to financial control, it is in reality the same in one country as the other. Emperor and King have set on foot large armies, 500,000 of men in one country, of 200,000 in the other; these they are able to support [illegible] regular taxes. The discussion and the parings of the Budget in France are nominal and but for show, and thus Paris agrees nearly with Berlin, where parings and discussion are not allowed at all. To have a Parliament without parliamentary rights or duties is the same law in the two countries. Last year the law on the press was somewhat different, but the Prussian Government has of its own impulse aggravated the restrictions on the journals, so as to bring them into about the same state of nullity and subjection as the French.

In the midst of this fraternity between the French and the Prussian Governments, there naturally arose the idea of a Commercial Treaty and union between them, a thing that was once thought impossible; but the impossibility has been got over, and the treaty between France and the Zollverein concluded. It may, indeed, turn out in the end a treaty merely between France and Prussia; for although Prussia and its manufacturing centres will benefit by the arrangement, the Southern States, such as Wurtemberg and Bavaria, feel themselves sacrificed and aggrieved. Prussia sacrificed their commercial friendship and alliance for affinity with France; and it may be that it, at the same time, adopts the French political alliance in preference to connexion with the South Germans.

In 1815 the experienced diplomatists who presided over the Congress thought it a great stroke of policy to extend the Prussian dominions so as to make them adjoin to the French upon the Saar. The two Courts and countries were considered to be natural and irreconcilable enemies, and Prussia to be the proper bridle to French ambition on the north-east. Should, however, Prussia and France come to an agreement and good understanding, even so far as to agree upon a new frontier and a new re-arrangement of their respective territories, what would Europe say? This, indeed, would be not only the destruction, but the reversal of the Treaties of 1815. If this be the pacification promised by the Emperor Napoleon, it would, indeed, be pacification with a vengeance.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE'S ADDRESS.

(*Examiner, Nov.* 14.)

MERCUTIO, who spoke more in a minute than he could stand to in a month, did not get over more ground than the Bishop of Oxford. His address to his clergy at Aylesbury is, indeed, glibly and loosely, *de omnibus rebus*. Beershops, bad cottages, dissent, scepticism, credulity, the coming of Anti-Christ; and for all there is one specific, orthodoxy. Indeed, if the Bishop had been present at the recent dinner at Burslem, where Lord Granville coupled in a toast the names of the Bishop of Lichfield and the Rev. J. Blackwell, a dissenting minister, he (Dr. Wilberforce) would probably have joined in the Rector's protest against recognizing and honouring the ministrations of "other denominations."

The Bishop tells his clergy:—

"They must not fear to say with the Apostle of the Gentiles, 'They that preach any other Gospel than that ye have received let them be accursed.' This was neither the time nor the place for any refutation of opinions to which he referred. The objections advanced must be answered in detail, and whoever dealt with them must be prepared to examine them at length. He was glad to say that they had already received such treatment from others' hands; and the Church need not be ashamed of the answers that had been given by her existing defenders. The issue of the strife was in the hands of God. It might be that the rapidity of the Church's growth and the shooting forth on all sides of green tendrils had rendered such a sharp touch of frost needful, and that having nipped what was too forward to be matured, the stream of infidelity might pass away as it had passed away before."

Our readers will in the last sentence have observed one of those false figures so characteristic of the style of Dr. Wilberforce. A frost had been needful to check the shooting of the green tendrils of the Church and what was too forward to be matured having been nipped, the stream of infidelity might pass away. But what place or fitness has stream in the figure? Frost is the agent to check, and streams do not pass away because of frost, but are turned to ice, and cease to flow. The Bishop himself sadly wants a touch of frost, to nip a facility of speech too forward to be matured. He is at once the most fluent and incorrect speaker of his time. His Minerva is a tawdry shammerkin slattern. But it passes upon his audience, who, under the quick patter of words, have no time to question the matter. The style has defined the man, and it is most remarkably so in this instance of mingled false metaphors and kindred loose logic.

It seems to us to be the peculiar misfortune of Bishop Wilberforce to set about the right thing in the wrong way. He is fulfilling his duty in preaching faith, and he is rendering a service in reprehending credulity; but he spoils both lessons by putting them together, making himself appear jealous of the belief which is given to absurdities and refused to articles of religion. Surely he might inculcate faith in the Communion of Saints without opposing it to such nonsenses as spirit-rapping and table-turning; or he might reasonably ridicule belief in those juggleries without introducing the Communion of Saints as jealous of what was given to them, and refused to it. But this he does—

"The press teemed with the writings of men who professed to believe in the Bible, but to deny its supernatural character; to receive what has been revealed, but to reject revelation. Besides this there [illegible] prurient [illegible] which rejected the great [illegible] of the Communion of Saints and supplied its place [illegible] spirit-rappings and [illegible]

And besides the [illegible] in this method of arguing the matter [illegible] is not true. The doctrine of the Communion of Saints had nothing whatever to do with the acceptance of the absurdities mentioned. People have not believed that Mr. Home mounted to the ceiling because they rejected the great doctrine of the Communion of Saints. It has not been a want of theology that has made dupes of them, but simply and solely a want of common sense, and superabundance of credulity.

Of course the Bishop had a shaft to shoot at his brother of Natal, and he alluded to the matter in dispute as involving "not a question of maintaining truth, but of keeping an engagement." This raises the question whether any engagement can be paramount to the obligation of truth, whether any contract can bind to what is false after discovery of the falsity. Dr. Wilberforce, of course, insists on the special ministration undertaken by a clergyman, and that when doubts of the truth enter his mind he is bound to quit the Church whose services he cannot conscientiously perform. But what says he when he passes to the question of the Burial Service? It will be remembered, indeed, it can never be forgotten, that the Primate of England, in his place in the House of Lords, gave his sanction to the refusal to perform the Burial Service in certain cases for which no exception is made in the Liturgy. To that extent the Archbishop avowed himself nonconformist, though not nonjuror. His engagement was to perform all the prescribed offices of the Church, but against one he rebels on the score of an excess of charity he cannot stomach. In his subscription he had accepted and bound himself to the ministration, assented and consented to all in the Book of Common Prayer, but on after-thought he makes exceptions not made by the Church, and in effect puts himself above the letter and spirit of the Church's law. How is his recusancy to be distinguished from Dr. Colenso's nonconformity, and upon what principle is the Bishop of Natal to be called upon to quit the Church, that does not equally, or more strongly, apply to the Archbishop of Canterbury? But see how the oily Bishop of Oxford would dispose of the difficulty:—

"Another subject of considerable importance was the fitness of the prescribed order for the burial of the dead, and whether any discretion as to its use was to be allowed to be exercised. If an office was to be constructed which might be indiscriminately used or all, every world of Christian hope must be excluded from it. He believed that no change could really remove the difficulty which was felt. What, then, was the alternative! If there was to be any change, it must be sought for not in altering the office, but in such a restoration of discipline as should once more draw a line of distinction between those who were and those who were not in the communion of the Church. Meanwhile the actual state of the law was a palliation of the evil, for it gave a discretionary power to the bishop to allow or to refuse to allow proceedings to be instituted; and that power it was his intention to exercise whenever the necessity for doing so might arise."

The meaning of this is, that the Bishop of Oxford will not allow proceedings to be taken against any of his clergy, in certain cases, for refusing the ministration commanded by the Church, for which they have solemnly engaged.

If the deceased was a notorious reprobate and sinner to his last breath, the Bishop will release his clergy from the duty of expressing over his corpse words of Christian hope. But has he not just ruled absolutely, with reference to Dr. Colenso, that the "question is not one of truth, but of keeping an engagement." And the scruple against the Burial Service in a scruple altogether of truth, setting aside a distinct engagement. There are clergymen who presume to assign to the Almighty the bounds which they find in their own narrow breasts to their own mercy, and who accordingly say they cannot conscientiously pronounce the words of hope and charity they have engaged to utter in the prescribed office of the Church. And for this recusancy the Bishop has toleration to it, he will give protection against law, while he calls for the expulsion of Colenso for doubts not of the infinite mercy and goodness of God make the worst of his heresy and to the impiety of that daring lessening of a divine attribute it does not approach.

HISTORY OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

(*From the Globe.*)

AMONG all the congresses held this summer, o[illegible] princes, lawyers musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild had been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to re-arrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another Sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort. It is now exactly 100 years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of [illegible]; barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders, and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jewlane," over which hung the signboard of a Red Shield, called in German *Rothchild*. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse-Cassel, who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector being compelled, soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse-Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew-lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two millions of florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy. Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons who succeeded him in the banking and money-lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the vulgar Jewish name of Anselm and adopted the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the sign-board over the paternahouse. On his death-bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the *enfant terrible* of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris. Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest-born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Salomon, his son Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel, and granddaughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—M. P. for London—gave his hand, in 1836, to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples. It is unnecessary to say that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of a wilderness of *canards*, thin facts and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendents, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the younger members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild, seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Aslem, actually presented, in the year 1836, ten thousand ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, [illegible], has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumour of Paris journalists—the *decheance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like famous Charles V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a prayer book in his hand; but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of [illegible] francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of the descendants of poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King George the Third. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to the romance of the house of Rothschild.

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THE undersigned beg to announce to the Public, that they have for Sale at their Office Rooms, in the [illegible] Banking Company (Limited), 120 varieties of fresh English FLOWER SEEDS arrived by the last mail. From the samples sent here last year, they were tried and found to grow here and Poona; the attention, therefore, of Gentlemen wishing to have excellent Flower Gardens with those varieties, is hereby solicited. Drawings of the Flowers, almost in their natural colours, will be shewn from 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

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THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

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GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

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Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

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Age	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs. as. p.	Military. Monthly. Rs. as. p.
20	16 5 0	2 14 8	19 3 0	3 7 1
30	20 [illegible] 0	3 8 8	[illegible]	3 14 2
40	25 [illegible] 0	4 6 10	[illegible] 0	4 9 3
50	33 3 0	5 15 8	33 [illegible] 0	5 14 11
60	46 [illegible] 0	8 2 4	47 [illegible] 0	8 5 8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

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Age	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
35	31	32	32	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37
45	39	40	41	[illegible]	42	43	[illegible]	45
55	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	54	58	[illegible]	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

NOTICE.

THE rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—Their "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower and in some cases amount to little more than [illegible] charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from Annual divisions of Profits.

Forms of proposal, Prospectuses, Reports, &c., apply [illegible]

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
[illegible] December, 1863.

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Flowery Pekoe
Souchong
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} in 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
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Neats' Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
At 1¼ per lb.

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Cheddar
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
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Large Purple Knolkhole.
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Green Windsor Beans.
Butlers' deep Crimson Beet.
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Kale.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And [illegible] order.
TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
" " Non Plus
" Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
" Aunt Sally
" Ringolette
" Russian Bear Hunt
" English Loto
" Targetta
" Red, White, and Blue
" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
" Game of War
" Puff and Dart
" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
" Gwalior
" Hard Lines
" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
" Oxford University Boat Race
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S).—The great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round [illegible] 100, 200, 250, 500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.
MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,
(Next door to Henderson & Co.)

RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—

Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skeletons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Colored Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.
Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, [illegible].—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and Solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N.B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.

38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co.,
HUMMUM, STREET FORT.

HAVE just received, by the last Mail, a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Row Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Coloroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO
Galvanised Iron Ridging.
" Gutters.
" Water Pipes and fittings.
Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.
Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

LAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—
Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
Argand do.
Wall do.
Bell's Eye Lanterns.
Hand do.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupees.
4 do. ... 2s. 1½d. do.
3 do. ... 2s. 1¼d. do.
2 do. ... 2s. 1d. do.
1 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ... 2s. 0½d. do

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 Do. ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 Do. ... at 2s. 1d. "
1 Do. ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13a. 4p.)
Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1½d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 1⅜d. do.
" 2 do. ... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 1 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" On demand ... 2s. 1d. do.
Circular Notes ... 2s. 0½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 19th December 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
" 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 2 do. 2s. 1d. do.
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd December 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July, 1854.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,910,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. 1d. "
On Demand ... 2s. 0½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-66 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ... " 2-63 "
On Demand ... " 2-58 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 1½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 1⅛d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 1d. "
On demand
On Scotland do.
On Ireland do.
} 2s. 0½d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight ... } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted [illegible], a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe-custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 26th November 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rup
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 1½d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
" " " " 1 do 2s. 1d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ... 2s. 0½d. do.
On Ireland
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ... 2s. 0½d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland re-issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances [illegible] Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The Current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1¾d.
4 " ... 2s. 1½d.
3 " ... 2s. 1¼d.
2 " ... 2s. 1⅛d.
1 " ... 2s. 1d.
On Demand ... 2s. 0½d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Banks bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a Lady, her christian name should be given in full.

All drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares, free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ "
Hours of business ... 10 to 4.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ... 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to
1 month's notice per annum. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BHICOJ BABAJEE & Co., Manager.
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEEMODY,
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1863.

THE SCINDE, [illegible] BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862. with Limited Liability.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borradaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).
Auditors.
William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.
Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.
T. G. Craig, Esq.
IN INDIA.
Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.
Branches.
BOMBAY ... A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE ... H. J. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
4 " ... at 2s. 1½d. "
3 " ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 " ... at 2s. 1d. "
1 " ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand ... at 2s. 0½d. "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice ... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any farther information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

MUSIC.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to receive a monthly consignment of the newest Music both vocal and instrumental, and have now on hand a selection of the most popular Airs and Songs of the day.

The price has hitherto 12 annas for the shilling on the marked price, but henceforward 10 annas will be charged for CASH.

PIANOS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have in the *City of Carlisle*, now in harbour, a consignment of COLLARD & COLLARD's best PIANOS, and should the experiment answer, they will continue periodically to receive similar supplies: among the Instruments those specially to be recommended are the following:—

A solid Mahogany Boudoir Grand Piano, 6⅞ octave, patent repeating action, raised top, carved legs, brass bound metal pin and block, with leather cover hammer, and fork complete ... Rs. 2,000

A solid Mahogany new Square Semi-Grand, 6⅞ octave, patent repeater action, raised top, transverse bass strings, fretwork OOG ends, carved legs, metal pin block, bolted and screwed, with leather cover, hammer, and fork ... 1,400

A solid Mahogany Grand Square, 6⅞ octave, patent repeating action, raised top, carved legs, metal pin block, double fitted and screwed, with hammer, fork, and leather cover ... 1,080

N.B.—The above Instruments were selected by a thoroughly competent judge, and it may be confidently stated that few, if any, equal to them for equality of touch and brilliancy, tone and durability of manufacture have ever been consigned to this country. The consignment is a trial, one made in order to ascertain whether first class Instruments will find a [illegible] in this country. [illegible] application is requested.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 2, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 2, Grant Buildings, the neat Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. E. FREEBORN, (changing his residence), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquer Frames, Candlesticks, Salver, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, &c., and the Furniture, all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Pier, and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoneers, Sideboards, Easy Arm and Rocking Chairs, one Mahogany Bagatelle Board on Blackwood Stand, Bronze Clock, Screens, Hatstand, Rich Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Hanging Argand Lamps, one Carved four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Books, Dispense and Sundry Articles.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received, one handsome Cane-bodied double-seated light Phaeton, with glass shutters, cushions, lamps, &c., by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th December 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., which will consist of the following Articles viz., Grey Shirtings, T. R. Scarfs, 80 Pieces Mull Mull, No. 5, and 29 Pieces No. 4, 1,800 Pieces of Jamdanee, 100 Dozen Gentlemen's and Lady's Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs, a quantity of Wall Papers, in different patterns.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at their Rooms, the following Liqueurs, of superior quality, viz.:—
60 Dozen Stewart's Sherry, in Quarts.
70 " Cherry Cordial, in pints.
70 " " Brandy, in do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of English salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannels &c. of various patterns, and excellent qualities at very moderate prices, also, a few cases of black union cloth of good quality.

Gentlemen's Saddles and bridles with furniture &c. complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozen each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th December 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Goods, &c. &c.

200 Dozen English bottled Beer, in Quarts.

100 do. do. do. in Pints, in good order, by Judcoope and Co., just landed ex ship *Gosforth.*

A few dozen Ginger Cordial, Raspberry Vinegar and Tart Fruit, in Tins.

On account of Samuldass Khoosal, by order of Damoder Heerjee, 1 Bale, 50 Pieces Grey Longcloth or Shirting, 40 in. 8 lbs.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his residence, Malabar Hill, the neat Household Furniture of A. G. GRAHAM, Esq., the same comprising Plate, Plated, Porcelainware, Cutlery, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Side, Pier, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, Arm, and without Arm Chairs, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Clothes, Gown Press, Wardrobe, Camp Cots, Four-post Bedstead, Hat Stand, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense Room Furniture, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th December 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Business Announcements.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Athenian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.

The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—[illegible]'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER [illegible] painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain "
Coffee "
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of
Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz: {
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth
} At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.

Gravie
Partridge
} At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the Soups require half or an equal quantity of water [illegible] being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Business Announcements.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bomb that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Mill consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c., richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and Light Colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jaconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silk.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and Sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and M
White, Black, Blue, and
Areophane Crepe in all
Fine Book Muslin for
Black Spanish La
White Spanish Lace B
White Grenadine Burn
Black and White Grenad
Colored and White Llama S
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" [illegible] Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crape and Feathe
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Ro
Bonnet Flowers in White, and all the
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle F
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored
Rich and Elegant China sash
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ri
Gold Buckles, Fancy Butto
Victoria Lawn and Book M
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and
Half Mourning
Black and Hal
Half Mourni
Black Para
Broad Bl
Black G
[illegible]
Black S
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning F
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Butto
Black Fans and Small Tulle V
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be ac tance or reference for payment in Bomb taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

JACOB AND COM

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting bay, have always on hand a large
Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloth
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskin
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch tures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL'S newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pen Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver [illegible] Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nick Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years ... Rs. [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " 20[illegible]
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years ... " 90
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. ... " 185
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones ... " 80
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted ... " [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " [illegible]
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit ... " [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " [illegible]
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee ... " [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " [illegible]
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee ... " [illegible]
Do. Do. Do. second class ... " [illegible]
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from ... Rs. 15 to " 30
Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palanquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to " 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter ... " [illegible]
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Mache goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every description from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits ...
Royal Arch do. ...
Master Masons' Apron ...
Do. " Sash ...
Rose Croix Jewels ...
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case ...
Kt. T. Pattee Cross ...
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels ...
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel ...
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case ...
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, T

Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inf general, that he has made arrangements London to make Watches for the Bombay enables him to sell their first-class S Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class prop ranted the best made Watches and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF

To be exchanged within twelve be not good, or to be kept in repair charge, saving accidents

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